e Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1866.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fi

...erace is One Rupee.

...Christ Church, Bombay, ...nden Mathews, Esq., to ..., Esq., Fir Grove, Byculla.

BIRTH.

...—December 22nd, at Berhampore, the wife of Mr. Thomas Rose, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

STOKES—BAZELY—December 23rd, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. A. B. Spry, Whitley Stokes, Barrister-at-Law, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, to Mary Eliza, only child of the late Lieutenant Colonel Francis Ruddle Bazely, Bengal Artillery.

DAVIS—SWEEDLAND—December 26th, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. G. Lovely, M. A., Charles Thomas Davis, to Mary Eleanor, only child of N. S. Sweedland, Esq., formerly of Calcutta.

MADRAS.

BIRTH.

CRESSWELL—December 7th, at Mauleinstam, the wife of Mr. P. Cresswell, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GREENWOOD—RUSSELL—December 27th, at the Wesleyan Chapel, Royapettah, Madras, by the Rev. Robert Stephenson, B. A., assisted by the Rev. M. T. Male, the Rev. John Greenwood, of the Wesleyan Mission, Mysore, to Sarah Anne, the eldest daughter of Thomas Russell, Esq., M. A., of Mackworth, near Derby.

DEATH.

ADSHEAD—December 20th, at Madras, J. H. Adshead, Esq., aged 47 years 7 months and 9 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTHS.

BELL—December 21st, at Sirsawa, near Saharunpore, the wife of Imrie Bell, C. E., Jumna Bridge Works, Delhi Railway Contract, of a son.

WEBSTER—December 27th, at Bolundshuhur, the wife of H. B. Webster, Esq., C. S., of a son.

DEATH.

JOHN—December 27th, at Agra, Mr. J. A. John, Watch-maker, aged 39 years 11 months and 9 days.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, (Limited) will ...ers to Suez on the 4th ... calling at Aden. Re... the 3rd and 19th of every ... (by steamer from ...ampton, and from Liverpool ... England.

...THROUGH TICKETS to ... £60} Exclusive of ... £35} Wines. ...Reynolds, Mann & Co., ...t India Avenue, Leaden... & Co. Alexandria, or the ...

...aptain MORRISON, will ...GA," 1,869 Tons, on the ...

...NS, HOBART & Co., ...easurers and Managers.

...E PERSIAN GULF.

...India Steam Na...ny (Limited), under mail ...ment, despatch a Steam... the Persian Gulf every ... touching at Muscat, at ...hire, and Bussorah on ...

...morah 17th
...hire 19th
...der Abbas 23rd
...cat 25th
...bay 28th

... tons, 169 H. P. ...ched as above on 3rd ...

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Company's Steamers.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer with mails, passengers, and cargo to Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

From Bombay usually about.................. 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee on.................. 10th and 25th.

The steam ship "COMORIN," 550 tons, 100 H. P., R. TAUNTON, Commander, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M. and 6 A. M. the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after, but when it arrives betwixt 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it is despatched at 7 the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	1 &	15	Leave Calcutta	1 &	15
" Carwar	2	16	" Bimlipatam	4	18
" Mangalore	3	17	" Vizagapatam	4	18
" Cannanore	4	18	" Coconada	5	19
" Calicut	4	18	" Masulipatam	6	20
" Cochin	5	19	" Madras	10	24
" Tuticorin		20	" Negapatam	11	25
" Colombo		21	" Colombo		28
" Negapatam	10	24	" Tuticorin		29
" Madras	15	30	" Cochin	16	1
" Masulipatam	16	1	" Calicut	16	1
" Coconada	17	2	" Cannanore	17	2
" Vizagapatam	18	3	" Mangalore	18	3
" Bimlipatam	18	3	" Carwar		
Arrive Calcutta	20	5	Arrive Bombay		20

* Morning. † Evening.

The ... cannot guarantee that the Steamers will always leave the intermediate Ports on the above dates, but every effort will be made to ensure their doing so.

The steam ship "CHEDUBA," 700 tons, 140 H. P., H. MADDISON Commander, will be despatched as above, at noon on 15th January.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and tranship to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

DOWN STEAMERS.		UP STEAMERS.	
Bombay ..Dep.	Saturday.	Cochin ..Dep.	Saturday.
Rutnagherry "	Sunday.	Beypore .. "	Sunday.
Vingorla ... "	Sunday.	Calicut ... "	Sunday.
Goa ... "	Monday.	Tellicherry "	Monday.
Carwar ... "	Monday.	Cannanore "	Monday.
Compta ... "	Monday.	Mangalore "	Tuesday.
Mangalore "	Tuesday.	Compta .. "	Wednesday.
Cannanore "	Wednesday.	Carwar .. "	Wednesday.
Tellicherry "	Wednesday.	Goa ...... "	Wednesday.
Calicut .. "	Wednesday.	Vingorla .. "	Thursday.
Beypore ... "	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry.	Thursday.
Cochin....Arr.	Thursday.	Bombay...Arr.	Friday.

The Steamer "LORD CLYDE," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY the 6th January at 5 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1865.

STEAM TO AND FROM MANDAVEE.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer from Bombay to Mandavee on the 1st, 10th and 20th of every month, and from Mandavee to Bombay on the 6th, 16th and 26th of every month.—

Calling at Veraval,
Mangarole,
Pore Bunder,
Dwarka,

each way. For Freight or Passage apply at the Office of the Manager.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th November 1865.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND PORBUNDER.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain S. LOVETT, will leave for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, at 10 A. M.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(*To sail about 15th proximo.*)

THE new Iron Clipper built ship "BRITISH NATION," 1302 tons register, classed double A 1. at Lloyd's, H. D. Rowe, Commander.

This fine vessel has superior accommodation for a limited number of Passengers and will sail as above.

For particulars apply on board to Captain Rowe, or to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship *British Nation.*

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE ship "LADY FRERE," 1,158 tons register, will be despatched as above. For Freight or Passage apply to

RUSTOMJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY & Co.

Bombay, 11th December 1865.

NOTICE TO STEAMER PASSENGERS.—Under arrangements with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL AND THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES the BOMBAY LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED) will in future despatch one of their new screw steam yachts, the *Rose, Shamrock*, or *Thistle*, to convey passengers to and from the inward and outward Steamers of the above Companies.

For the convenience of persons desirous of meeting friends a steam yacht will leave Apollo Bunder for the inward English Mail Steamers when they have passed the Inner Light Ship.

... the incoming Steamers of British ... Steam Navi... will leave ... ollo Bunder ... steam yacht ...

NOTICES.

MR. ATHERTON EDWARD ASHLEY is admitted a PARTNER in our Firm.

Bombay, 1st January 1866. GREY & Co.

MR. EMIL THOMASS is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration, from THIS DAY.

Bombay, 1st January 1866. H. CLASON & Co.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. ARTHUR HUSON in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE. ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

MR. LOUIS HENRY BOULT has THIS DAY been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm. ROBINSON & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

NOTICE.—MR. JOHN ALEXANDER ANDERSON and MR. WILLIAM HENRY NICHOLSON are THIS DAY admitted PARTNERS in our Firm. FINLAY, CLARK & Co.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

R. WHITCHELO, House Painter Decorator, and General Contractor, 13, Mount Road, Byculla.

N.B.—Every description of Marbleing and Graining done.

MR. P. GRANT, SADDLER, Poona, has, in consequence of his Son's death, closed the Poona Branch of his business. He therefore, requests that all Debts, due to him and the late Firm of P. GRANT & SON, be remitted to him, in Bombay, from the 1st of January 1866.

Poona, 26th December 1865.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી [illegible]આ ફીનાનશીઅલ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE.—The OFFICE of the above Association will be REMOVED from No. 31, Meadow Street, to No. 10, Hummum Street, from the 2nd proximo.

EDULJEE NOUSHERWANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 29th December 1865.

NOTICE.—The INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of MR. HEERJEEBHOY MERWANJEE WADIA in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.

MR. RUSTOMJEE H. WADIA and MR. FRAMJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA have THIS DAY been admitted PARTNERS in our Firm.

MR. THOMAS LIDBETTER will SIGN our FIRM from and after THIS DATE.

DOSSABHOY & MERWANJEE & Co.

No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street, 1st Jan. 1866.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF COLABA.—The Municipal Commissioner hereby gives Notice, that on the 1st January 1866, a body of Municipal Hallalcores will undertake the duties usually performed by Sweepers in Colaba. Householders are therefore requested to discharge their Hallalcores informing them that the service of the Municipality is open to them. The charge in Colaba will be Three Rupees and a half per House per mensem.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 30th December 1865.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF MARKET AND CHUKLA, DIVISIONS OF MANDVEE WARD.—The Municipal Commissioner hereby gives Notice that on the 1st January 1866, a body of Municipal Hallalcores will undertake the duties usually performed by Sweepers in Market and Chukla, Divisions of Mandvee Ward, Householders are therefore requested to discharge their Hallalcores informing them that the service of the Municipality is open to them. The charge in the above districts will be Four Rupees per House per mensem, with the exception of Lodging Houses, which will be especially charged for.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 30th December 1865.

THE FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Office, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY the 6th January 1866, at 3 P. M. precisely, for the transaction of the following business:—

1.—To receive the Report of the Directors and the Balance Sheet.

2.—To appoint Directors in the room of the present ones, who retire from office, but are eligible for re-election.

3.—To fix the remuneration of the Directors.

4.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year in lieu of the present ones, Messrs. Brodie and Wilson, who retire but are eligible for re-election.

5.—To fix the remuneration of the new Auditors.

R. S. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

Bombay, 26th December 1865.

THE FRERE LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY the 26th instant to SATURDAY the 6th January 1866, both days inclusive.

R. S. SINCLAIR, Secretary.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

THE CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Registered Office of the Corporation in Meadow Street on TUESDAY the 9th proximo, at 3 P. M., to receive the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts for the year ending the 30th September last.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from the 2nd to 22nd idem, both days inclusive.

M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED)—NOTICE—The first Ordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the above Association will be held at the registered Office in Apollo Street, on the 22nd day of January next, at 1 P. M., for the following purposes:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Balance sheet made up to the end of December 1865.

2. To elect a Chairman and new Board of Directors or re-elect the present Board.

By order,
SAMUEL SAVILLE,
Secretary.

Bombay, 20th December 1865.

KURRACHEE LANDING AND SHIPPING COMPANY (LIMITED).—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held this day, NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 12½ per share, or 5 per cent. on the paid-up Capital of the Company, will be paid at the Office of the Secretaries and Treasurers on and after 20th inst., on production of Share Certificates.

Shareholders in Bombay will be paid Dividends due at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co., Marine Street.

FLEMING & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

MacLeod Road, Kurrachee, 11th December 1865.

LIBERAL REWARD OF Rs. 2,000.—With reference to the Advertisement about the LOSS of nine pieces of Government CURRENCY NOTES of One Thousand Rupees each numbered — 33746, 42312, 47803, 51473, 54883, 58047, 58471, 59080, 59301, Notice is hereby given that whoever finds the said Notes or shall successfully trace them are requested to communicate with MR. JOHN DWYER, the owner of the Notes, when they will receive the said Reward.

12th December 1865. JOHN DWYER.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બે હાઉસ એન્ડ લેન્ડ ઇનવેસ્ટમેન્ટ કમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)

बमबे हौस अेंड [illegible] (लीमीटेड.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Half-yearly GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Office of the Company, 27, Meadow Street, on [illegible] DAY the 10th January 1866, at 3 o'clock, to receive the Report of the Directors, and after [illegible] Meeting there will be an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, at which the following [illegible] will be made:—

That the words "and the [illegible]" at the discretion of the Directors [illegible] Clause [illegible] of the Articles of Association [illegible] That a new Clause be added to the Articles [illegible]

"That any further Capital required from Shares be raised by the issue of new Shares, the Shareholders for the time being having the option of subscribing for the same at par."

By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

27, Meadow Street, 20th Dec. 1865.

GEORGE RANDALL & Co.,
OUTFITTERS,
10, *Hummum Street.*

DRESS SUITS made from West of England Superfine Black Cloths. Eighty Rupees.

TRAVELLING SUITS, made from all Wool Tweeds thoroughly shrunk. Thirty Rupees.

THE TROWBRIDGE SUIT made from Angola Tweeds of the finest texture. A great variety of patterns. Forty-five Rupees.

Ellwood's Patent Air-chamber HELMETS, the best protection for the head from the sun. Ten Rupees.

Ellwood's REGULATION HELMETS for the Bombay Army and Staff Corps. Twelve Rupees.

FELT HATS, all shapes, suitable for Walking, Riding or Shooting. From Six Rupees.

BOOTS AND SHOES of the best London make, in calf and patent leather, [illegible] Ten Rupees.

[illegible] GAUZE UNDER VESTS, Merino ditto, [illegible] for the home journey.

[illegible] makes, comprising Lisle Thread, [illegible] and French cotton, Merino, Lambswool [illegible] Knitted [illegible]

[illegible] NECKTIES [illegible] in the [illegible]

[illegible] Six [illegible] Indian [illegible] made to measure. Nine [illegible] with patterns, post [illegible]

NOTICES.

ELPHINSTONE HOTEL, BOMBAY, entirely under *English Management*, affords superior accommodation, of every description at moderate charges.

The Sleeping Apartments are furnished, throughout, in a manner which cannot fail to secure to all Visitors those comforts which it has been the great aim to provide.

The *Dining Room*, with accommodation for at least eighty persons, is handsomely finished and well lighted, and the *Table* and its appointments will be found superior to any in Bombay.

The *Drawing Room*, 50 feet by 34 feet, is elegantly furnished and carefully arranged for the comfort of Ladies and their families.

The *Hotel* is delightfully situated on an elevated site in the *Mount Road*, only five minutes' drive from *Byculla Railway Station*, and ten minutes from *Masagon Bunder*.

A large *Boat* meets the *Mail Steamers*, and Carriages are provided for the conveyance of *Passengers* to the *Hotel*.

H. T. MARTIN, Manager.

Bombay, 1st November 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers, &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

THE CENTRAL INDIA FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of this Corporation will be OPENED from MONDAY the 11th instant.

Forms of Transfers may be had on application to the undersigned.

By order,
M. ROONAN, Manager.

Bombay, 4th December 1865.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
PHILIP H. CURRAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Sreet, Established 1850.

NOTICE!!!—THE "BOMBAY STEAM BAKERY" is now in full operation under European Superintendence and the community can have BREAD of unquestionable quality and of any description delivered at their residences every morning. Orders to be sent in writing to the Bakery, Grant Road, near the Theatre—*Monthly bills.* Ship's supplied with Bread, Biscuits, Flour, Bran, &c., on the Captain's application on the premises or at the Office No. 38, Medow Street, Fort.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—THIRD CALL ON NEW ISSUE OF SHARES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRD INSTALMENT of Rs. 50 per Share on the new issue of Shares in this Bank is payable at this Office on or before the 31st December next, in terms of the Resolutions passed by the Court of Directors on the 3rd January last.

Shareholders wishing to pay in anticipation the whole of the new capital remaining unpaid are permitted to do so on or before 31st December current and will be admitted to dividend on the full amount of the Share as from that day.

By order of the Directors,
ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th December 1865.

ASIATIC BANKING CORPORATION.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Directors of this Corporation have declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of FIVE per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, on the original Shares, which will be payable to Shareholders on this register on or after the 4th January.

The Transfer Books for old Shares will be closed from the 18th to the 31st instant inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
A. MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 15th December 1865.

THE ORIENTAL SHIPOWNING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company duly held on the 6th instant, it was resolved that the Special Resolution first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 28th August last, viz.—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily," be confirmed; and the undersigned were thereupon duly appointed Liquidators of the Company.

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such Liquidators; and all persons claiming to be Creditors of the Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

S. P. FRAMJEE,
D. BYRAMJEE,
Liquidators of the Oriental Shipowning Association, (Ld.)

Bombay, 31st October 1865.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.

JUST ARRIVED per *City of Delhi* from Clyde, Horizontal High Pressure Steam Engines from 8 to 16 horse power, embracing all latest improvements and furnished in the best style, from first class makers.

Plans may be seen and particulars had on application to the undersigned.

NOW LANDING from the above and other ships:—

Portland Cement finest quality.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Fire Engines.
Force and Lift Pumps.
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron, and Lead Pipes.
Milner's Fireproof Safes.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar and Plate Iron.
Price Lists now ready and to be had on application.

FLETCHER & MITCHEL.

31st August 1865.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) regret to be under the necessity of increasing their prices of Bacon, Ham and Cheese (which is received by each Overland Steamer) owing to the high prices ruling in England in consequence of the epidemic in Cattle. Prices from the present date will be as follows:—

Ham and Bacon ....Rs. 1-6 per pound.
Cheese all kinds in cut ....Rs. 1-8 ditto.

Bombay, 1st December 1865.

NOTICE.—FOR SALE, at the Godown of Messrs. ALCIDE VINAY & Co., 33, Medow Street, best PONDICHERRY CIGARS, at Rs. 20 per thousand, in Boxes of 250 Cigars each.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA & CHINA (LIMITED).—The rate of Interest allowed on Deposits, from this date until further notice, will be as follows, viz:—

For 3 months' sight........ 7 per cent. premium.
For 6 months' sight........ 9 ditto.
For 12 months' sight ...... 9 ditto.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

10th October 1865.

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the Transfer Books of this Association will be opened from and after the 7th instant. Forms of Transfers, &c., may be had at the office of the Association on application.

Shareholders are also hereby requested to lodge at the offices of the Association on and after the above date their original receipts to obtain Share Certificates in lieu thereof.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL SAVILLE, Secretary.

Bombay, [illegible] Apollo Street, in David Sassoon's New Buildings, [illegible]

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED).—[illegible] that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. [illegible] Rogers & Co. [illegible] Street, on WEDNESDAY the 3rd proximo, at [illegible] P. M., to confirm the following Special Resolutions passed at the First Ordinary General Meeting held on the [illegible] instant:—

1. That Clause XLIV. of the Articles of Association be altered by the omission of the words "nor until he or she shall have been possessed of his or her share or shares three calendar months."

2. That Clause XLIX. of the Articles of Association be altered by striking out the words "of which he must have been the registered proprietor for three months at least previously."

3. That Clause L. of the Articles of Association be altered by striking out the words, "and for [illegible] consecutive months next previously."

4. That the management of the [illegible] be transferred to the Secretaries [illegible] Orders of the Board of Directors, [illegible] Rogers & Co. be appointed [illegible]

5. That [illegible] Secretaries and [illegible]

6. That [illegible] alteration and amendments [illegible] Association, consequent upon the adoption of the above arrangement [illegible]

By order of the Board of Directors,
[illegible] Secretary.

4th December 1865.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Bank's Offices, No. 1/1, Mission Row, on [illegible] day of January next, for the following purposes:—

Considering and deciding upon the adoption by the Company of the provisional arrangements entered into by the Directors for taking over the Business and Capital of the Scinde Punjab and Delhi Bank Corporation, Limited, [illegible] the establishment of an Office of the Company in London [illegible] Company under the Companies [illegible] the Capital Stock of the Company to Two Millions [illegible]; and altering, varying, or revoking the existing Articles of Association [illegible] ing such new clauses thereto as may be [illegible]

R. [illegible]

Calcutta, 14th December [illegible]

NOTICES.

WHITE KID GLOVES, Rs. 1-12 per pair. Best French Kid GLOVES, "Systeme Jouvin," Rs. 2-12.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

R. PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice. Just received a new consignment of Boots and Shoes. No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST,
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

MR. JOHN H. WILLY, Pianist, Organist and Tuner, (formerly Pianist with the celebrated Distin Family) begs to announce that he will be happy to give instructions on the PIANO, TUNE PIANOS, and attend EVENING PARTIES, either as ACCOMPANYIST or for DANCE MUSIC. All Communications addressed to Mr. WILLY, No. 3, Clare Road, Byculla, next Bungalow to Bombay Hotel.

TERMS.	Rs.	A.	P.
Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson, per month ...	30	0	0
One Lesson per week ditto ditto ...	20	0	0
Attending Evening Parties ...	20	0	0
Tuning Pianofortes ...	7	0	0

MR. CHARLES LIDBETTER is admitted a PARTNER in our firm from this date.

Kurrachee, 1st January 1866. T. LIDBETTER & Co.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA.—NOTICE.—The Offices of the Bank have this day been REMOVED from No. 4, Hornby Row, to No. 9, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 1st January 1866.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

CUNHA & Co., general merchants and musicians, No. 36 Kalbadevie Road, have just unpacked a choice consignment of Ladies and Gentlemen's Beaver Hats of all sorts, made expressly to order, Boots, Shoes, Kid-gloves, Merinoes, a small assortment of Jewellery, &c., &c., Guitars and Violins with Music in handsome cases, always on hand. Prices very moderate to ensure a quick sale. Fresh consignments received every Overland Mail.

CUNHA & Co. are prepared to supply brass and string music for parties, &c.

N. B.—Customers are requested to settle all outstanding bills.

2nd January 1866.

HOUSE RATE FOR 1866.

NOTICE BY THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTION 63 OF ACT 2 OF 1865.

THE Assessment Books for 1866 are ready and may be inspected on and after the 10th January 1866, at the Office of the Municipality, Apollo House, Fort.

Owners and Occupiers, or their Agents, may inspect and make extracts without payment of fee. The fee payable by other persons is fixed at One Rupee for each inspection.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 21st December 1865.

HOUSE RATE FOR 1866.

REVISION OF ASSESSMENT OF MALABAR HILL, COLABA, AND FORT WARDS.

THE Municipal Commissioner gives Notice under Section 64, Act 2 of 1865, that he will proceed to revise the Assessments of the above Wards on and after the 15th January.

All complaints against such assessment must be made to the Commissioner, in writing, at his Office, three days before the 16th January.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 22nd December 1865.

N. B.—The boundaries of the Malabar Hill Ward are as follows:—

Malabar Hill—Walkeshwer and Mahaluxmee, bounded on the south by Sea, on the east the Sea, Gaumdavee Road, Tardeo, [illegible] is the Bellasis Road and thence forward northward by the B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the west by Sea, on the north by Sea and by a boundary line of division running north [illegible] the Hornby Vellard, I. Railway from the middle of the Hornby Vellard.

The boundaries of the Colaba Ward are as follows:—Colaba—Both Colabas nearly surrounded by the Sea and its boundary would be the north side of the Colaba Vellard.

The boundaries of the Fort Ward are as follows:—Fort—Fort and Esplanade east and west sea. The northern boundary would be Marine Lane, Esplanade Cross Road, and the southern boundary would be the Colaba Vellard.

HOME EDUCATION FOR BOYS.—The Rev. Mr. MACKIE, of Erskine, Glasgow, receives a limited number of Gentlemen's Sons, to be educated by a first class resident Tutor and Visiting Masters.

Peculiar advantages are afforded to Boys whose Parents are abroad, and to Orphans.

Reference kindly permitted to Major HUME HENDERSON, Bombay.

Erskine Manse, Glasgow, Scotland.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLES COMPANY (LIMITED).—With reference to the advertisement that appeared in the *Times* and *Gazette* on SATURDAY, MR. CHARLES MAYBURY begs to announce that he has entered into a fresh engagement with the above Company, and that he will be happy to receive and attend to all orders in the Jobbing Department as heretofore.

CHARLES MAYBURY, Job Master,
V. L. S. Company (Limited).

December 23rd, 1865.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The Agent will be prepared to receive TENDERS for an Agency for the COLLECTION and FORWARDING of SALT by Railway from the Concan to the interior.

Parties tendering must be prepared to establish Offices in the Salt producing districts, to make arrangements for carting to the nearest Railway Station, and to render all information to the Native Traders touching through rates, and other advantages, which will be afforded them by the Railway Company.

Particulars connected with this Agency may be obtained at the General Traffic Manager's Office, Fort, Bombay.

Company's Offices, Fort, Bombay, 10th December 1865.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—The Agent is prepared to receive TENDERS for an Agency for the COLLECTION and DELIVERY of PARCELS and GOODS to be transmitted by Railway to and from Stations in the Poona District.

Parties tendering must be prepared to establish Offices in that district, to make arrangements for carting to and from the nearest Railway Station, and to render all information to the Native Traders touching through rates, and other advantages, which will be afforded them by the Railway Company.

Particulars connected with this Agency may be obtained at the General Traffic Manager's Office, Fort, Bombay, between the 16th and 31st instant, and Tenders must be lodged by the 10th January 1866.

Company's Offices, Fort, Bombay, 19th December 1865.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES, WHICH ARE DAILY RECOMMENDED BY THE FACULTY.—Testimonials from the most eminent of whom may be inspected—as the most effectual, safe, speedy and convenient remedy for Cough and all Disorders of the Lungs, Chest and Throat.

Sold in Bottles of various sizes by T. KEATING, Chemist, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Sold in Bombay by TREACHER & Co.

ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—SECOND ISSUE OF SHARES.—Notice is hereby given, that the Fourth and Final Call of Rs. 50 per Share became due on 1st July last, and that Interest at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum is accruing on all Unpaid Calls.

ALFRED S. [illegible], Manager.

Bombay, 18th August 1865.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Second and Final Call, of Rs. 125 (one hundred and twenty five) per Share [illegible] of India Shares in this Company, is payable [illegible] on or before the 15th December 1865, and Calls on and [illegible] Interest will be charged on and after the [illegible] day of January.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th [illegible] 1865.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, on THURSDAY, the 18th proximo, at 3 o'clock P. M., to confirm the following special Resolutions, passed at the Special General Meeting held on the 15th inst:—

That a portion of clause 7 in the Articles of Association be rescinded so far as the words:—the rate of interest payable in respect of Calls due and payable but unpaid shall be 12 per cent per annum, and in lieu thereof that the rate of Interest payable in respect of Calls due and payable but unpaid shall not exceed 20 per cent. per annum.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 18 per cent. per annum will be paid (on all paid up Calls up to 30th September 1865) on and after 10th January 1866.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

With reference to the above Notice, Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates of Shares or Memorandum of Transfer when applying for the Dividend.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING and PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c.; always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister. Wholesale Agent: Mr. G. B. Gladding, Old Police Office, Forbes Street. Retail Agents wanted.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.—NOTICE.—The HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Club will be held on MONDAY the 29th January 1866 at 4-30 P. M.—to receive a report and abstract of the affairs of the Club for the past half-year, and to elect members of Committee for the ensuing year.

JAMES J. CURNIN, Honorary Secretary.

Bombay Club, 28th December 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Partnership hitherto carried on in Bombay between the undersigned JOHN DWYER and MUNCHERJI EDULJI MEHRJI, as Mess and General Agents, under the Style or Firm of DWYER and COMPANY, has from this day been DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All Debts due to and by the Firm will be received and paid by Muncherji Edulji Mehrji, who alone is from henceforth authorized to give discharge in the name of the said Firm of Dwyer and Company.

JOHN DWYER.
MUNCHERJIE EDULJI MEHRJI.

Bombay, 12th December 1865.

WITH reference to the above we beg to notify that the Firm in future will be carried on under the Name and Style of M. E. MEHRJI and Company; and Constituents are requested to send all letters, orders, &c., in the latter name, which will be executed promptly and punctually.

M. E. MEHRJI and Co. take this opportunity of thanking their numerous Customers for the support and patronage given to the old Firm of Dwyer and Company, and trust that the same support and patronage will be given to their new Firm, where no pains will be spared to render prompt service to their valued Constituents.

M. E. MEHRJI & Co.

NOTICE is hereby given that in pursuance and in exercise of the power of Sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage bearing date the 22nd day of December 1864, made between JAMES CAVE ROSS therein described as of Bombay Painter of the one part, and the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited) of the other part, and with the consent of the said James Cave Ross, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION (unless an eligible offer be made in the interval to the undersigned) at the Rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. of Bombay, Auctioneers, on MONDAY the 15th day of January 1866, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, the property of hereinafter described, namely:—

All that piece or parcel of Mecrassee Land or Ground, with the two several Messuages, Tenements or Dwelling Houses, called or known by the name of "Wilton Villa" and "Melbourne Cottage" respectively, out-houses, buildings and premises standing thereon, situate on the southern side of the Hill in the south-western direction from the Village of Paunch Gunny in the Waye Petta and Sattara collectorate, which said piece or parcel of land is registered in the Revenue Survey Plan under No. 46, contains by admeasurement 21 Beegas or thereabouts, and is bounded on or towards the east by the several plots of land registered in the Revenue Survey Plan under Nos. 43, 44 and 45 now belonging to Mr. Stephens, on or towards the west by land registered under No. 47, belonging to Mr. Thomas Blaney, Rowjee Byerjee Patell, and Hurry Essjee, on or towards the north by the old Public Road from the Gurrowlie to Malcolm Petta, and on or towards the south by the Paunch Gunny and Rooeghur Village boundaries.

For further particulars and conditions of sale applications may be made to the undersigned at his Office in Rampart Row, Bombay.

W. H. CRAWFORD,
Solicitor to the Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited)

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN the matter of Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India and in the matter of the winding up of the Bombay Oil Pressing Company, Limited.

WHEREAS by an order made by this Honourable Court on and bearing date the 21st day of August 1865, I, the undersigned, GEORGE RAMSAY WILSON was appointed Liquidator in the above matter in the place and stead of MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGREE and M. R. QUADROS, the former official Liquidators appointed by the order made in this matter on the 15th day of October 1864.

And whereas by virtue of an order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Anstey bearing date the 16th day of December 1865, Notice is hereby given, that the Creditors of the above named Company are required on or before the fifteenth day of January 1866 to send their names and addresses, and the particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to me, George Ramsay Wilson, the official Liquidator of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from me, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such Notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved, MONDAY the twenty-second day of January 1866, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at my said Office is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.

All persons or bodies corporate owing money or holding property of the said Company, are required to pay and deliver the same to me at my Office forthwith.

G. R. WILSON, Official Liquidator.

Bombay, 16th December 1865.

THE NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA (LIMITED).—Whereas at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Association duly held on the 29th ult., it was resolved that the Special Resolutions first passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Shareholders held on the 29th June last, that the Company be wound up voluntarily and the undersigned were duly appointed Liquidators be confirmed;

Notice is hereby given to all debtors of the said Company forthwith to pay their several debts to the undersigned as such liquidators, and all persons claiming to be creditors of the said Company are hereby required forthwith to forward to the undersigned a statement of their several claims for investigation.

W. CRISTNA SINGY
NARAYEN SAZBA.

Liquidators National Financial of India (Limited.)

Bombay, 5th August 1865.

PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.—Stereoscopic and other Cameras fitted with Portrait and others Lenses; Photographic Chemicals; Cards de Visite and other Albums; Camera Stands; Baths; Printing Frames; Morocco Cases and other requisites for the practice of the Art, can be had at the Rooms of

McCOMBIE & SONS.

PIANO FORTES.—MESSRS. McCOMBIE AND SONS have just received for sale some very excellent English and German Piano Fortes at moderate rates. Apply at their Office, No. 3, Meadow Street.

RESONATING INSULATORS.—For placing under the legs of Piano Fortes—Patterns various. Apply as above.

THE GRAEFENBERG MEDICINES.—The undersigned have just received a fresh Stock of these excellent MEDICINES, which they are selling at the following prices for *Cash*:—

	Rs.	As.	
Vegetable Pills	0	9	per Box.
Green Mountain Ointment ...	0	9	"
Dysentery Syrup	2	4	per Bottle.
Children's Panacea	1	2	"
Uterine Catholicon	3	6	"
Fever and Ague Remedy ...	1	2	per Box.
Pile Remedy	2	4	per Bottle.
Eye Lotion	0	9	

McCOMBIE AND SONS.

McCOMBIE & SONS.—The undersigned being anxious to wind up their affairs with as little delay as possible, are enabled to offer the public the following superior OILMAN'S STORES at greatly reduced rates, for cash only.

PICKLES.—Imperial, Mixed, West India, Oriental, Chow Chow, Walnut, Onions, Picalilli, Cauliflower, Cabbage.

SAUCES.—Harvey, Beefsteak, Reading, Piquante, Wellington, Tomato, Corratch, Anchovy, Regent, King of Oude, Cayenne, Gloucester, Worcester, Windsor, City of London, Osborne, Soho, Bengal, India Soy. Sultana in [illegible] Soyer's Sauce [illegible] Relish. [illegible] Anchovies, Mushroom Catsup, Walnut, Shrimps, Essence Soup.

[illegible]

OUPS (Crosse & Blackwell's).—Hare, Mock Turtle, Gravy, Giblet, Green Pea, Oysters, Ox Tail, Cressy, Ox Cheek, concentrated Gravy, Essence Beef, Jugged Hare, Hashed Venison.

HOGARTH'S (MEAT).—A la mode Beef, Ox Cheek, Mutton and Vegetables, Mutton Boiled, Mutton Haricot, Roast Beef, Corn Beef, Seasoned Veal, Veal and Vegetables, Calf's Head and Bacon, Rump Steaks, Joint and Peas Irish Stew. Soups:—Hotch Potch, Chicken Soup, Mulligatawny, Giblet, Vegetable, Vermicelli, Venison, Kidney, Gravy, Mutton Broth, Ox Cheek, Green Pea, Oyster, Hare, Cressy, Grouse, Partridge, Turnips. Fish—Red Herrings, Salmon, Dried Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Stewed Eels, Lochfyne Herrings, Pickled Oysters.

JAMS (Crosse and Blackwell).—Raspberry, Strawberry, Red Currant Jam and Jelly, Greengage, Gooseberry, Apricot, Damson, Lemon and Orange Marmalade, Black Currant, Plum, Apple Jelly, Orange Jelly.

TART FRUITS.—Rhubarb, Gooseberry, Damson, Apples, Greengages Plums, Cherries, Morella Cherries, Red Currants, Black Currants, Raspberries and Currants.

VARIETIES.—Mushrooms White and Pickled, Salad Oil, Castor Oil, Raspberry and White Wine Vinegar, Durham and Aromatic Mustard, French Olives and Capers, Spanish Olives, Calf's Foot Jelly, Milton Oysters, Anchovies in Oil, Conserve of Tomata, English Honey, Lozenges and Comfits, Muscatel Raisins, Turkey Figs, French Plums, Normandy Pippins, Bitter and Jordan Almonds, Egg Powder, Transparent and Opaque Gelatine, Refined Isinglass, Homœopathic Cocoa, Opening Knives, Crystalized Fruits, Parmesan Cheese, Sago, Spices, Salted Salmon and Herrings, German Asparagus, Herrings à la Sardine, Plum Puddings, Chocolate, Cocoa Paste, Robinson's Groat, Cocoa and Milk, Chocolate and Milk, Kippered Herrings and Salmon, Arrow Root, Hog's Lard, Ox Tongues, Spiced Bacon, Wiltshire [illegible] Table Salt, Nursery Bi[illegible]

NOW READY.

THE ABRIDGED EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY.

Price—Rs. 1-8 as.

IT is believed the present Edition of the above work (consisting of nearly 800 pages) will be found the most complete ever published. Especial care has been taken with the Lists of Inhabitants and the whole of the matter has undergone very careful correction and revision.

N.B.—Outstation Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance of Rs. 1-10, which amount will include Postage.

Gazette Press, Fort.

WANTED.

WANTED FOR THE SCINDE RAILWAY (3) three ENGINE DRIVERS and (3) three FITTERS. Wages, Rs. 150 per mensem.

To steady and attentive men an engagement and increased salary will be given. Apply to

FLETCHER & MITCHELL,
Boree Bunder.

NOTICES.

BOARD AND LODGING.—One or two Gentlemen of steady habits can be accommodated with the above in a European Family (terms moderate). Apply "X. Y. Z.," at the Office of this Paper.

SECTIONAL PORTABLE WOODEN HOUSES, with heat and fire proof roofing. Plans &c. may be seen at our Office. FARNHAM & Co.

No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Late Royal Hotel Building.

BYCULLA OIL MILLS.—The above Mill being in daily work, Raw and Boiled Linseed Oils, and Linseed Cake,—"an excellent, nutritious, and cheap food for Horses and Cattle"—can be supplied in any quantities at the Mills, Bellasis Road, Byculla, or at Messrs. ROGERS & Co., Fort.

SOUZA, PRYER & Co., Merchants, Tailors, Hatters, Shirt Makers, Habit Makers, and General Outfitters.

LIST OF PRICES.

Superfine Black Cloth Dress Coat.........from	Rs.	45
Office Coats	"	12
Melton Coats	"	22
Twilled Angola Coats..................	"	16
Cambridge Coats......................	"	35
Oxford Coats		26
Bedford Cord Riding Coats..................		28
Lounging Coats		12
Vests of every description		6
Cord Trowsers		12
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Tweed		12
Fine Cashmere		16 & 18
Belford Cord Riding Trowsers		18
Cold Cotton Shirts........................		30 p. doz.
White Shirts to order		40 "
Portmanteaus		12
Railway Wrappers		14
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WASHING MADE EASY!—Instead of wearing and beating the clothes to shreds on flat stones use Harper Twelvetrees' Glycerine Soap Powder in washing. The expedition, ease, and economy are truly surprising! Scarcely any rubbing and beating is required, and a little child may use it. Wholesale Agent: Mr. G. B. Gladding, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay.—RETAIL AGENTS WANTED.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1866.

Seventeenth Year of Publication.

In One Handsome Volume, containing nearly
NINE HUNDRED PAGES.
PRICE—*Per Copy, Rs. 7, Cash.*

The Directory will contain a much greater amount of information than in any previous volume, the whole of which has been most carefully revised.

The Army List, with Military Pay and Allowances, will be found full of reliable information officially corrected up to a late date.

A MAP OF BOMBAY AND COLABA, showing the present and proposed Wharves and Reclamations.

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Tables of Pay and Allowances to Military Officers.
" of Queen's Pay to Commissioned Officers.
" Pay and Allowances to the Staff of the [illegible] Army.
The Military Fund.
PAY AND ALLOWANCES TO CIVIL [illegible]
DITTO to UNCOVENAN[illegible]
ALPHABETICAL LIST OF H. M. UN[illegible] SERVICE.
THE ARMY LIST.
Governor of Bombay.
Head Quarter Staff.
Divisional Staff.
Brigade Staff.
Nominal List of Officers [illegible]
Assistant [illegible]
Ordnance Department.
Commissariat do.
Public Works do.
List of Serjeants in Receipt of [illegible]
Barrack Department.
Warrant Officers attached to Departments.
Finance Pay and Clothing Department.
Civil and Military Examination Committee.
Army Educational Department.
Military Fund Directors.
Division Brigade and Station Staff.
Bombay Staff Corps.
European Cavalry Regiments.
Distribution of Royal Artillery.
Cadre of the Late Bombay Artillery.
Royal Engineers.
European Infantry Regiments.
Native Cavalry.
Bombay Sappers [illegible]
Native Infantry [illegible]
Bombay Invalid [illegible]
Bombay Invali[illegible]
Unattached.
Veteran Esta[illegible]
Officer hold[illegible]
Bombay M[illegible]
Gradation [illegible] Bombay Medical Establishment.
Medical Officers of the British Army [illegible] Bombay Presidency.
Veterinary Surgeons Ditto.
Warrant Medical Officers.
Distribution of the Bombay Army.
Royal Warrants and Despatches.
THE BOMBAY CIVIL LIST.
The Council of Bombay.
Personal Staff of his Excellency the Governor.
Gradation List of H. M.'s Covenanted Civil Servants.
Casualties.
Madras Civil Servants employed in Bombay.
Bengal.
Civil Servants absent on leave to Europe.
" " out of Employ.
Ecclesiastical Establishment.
Secretaries to Government.
Legislative Department.
Applicants for the Judicial Service.
High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
" " Officers of the Civil [illegible]
" " Original Jurisdiction.
" " Appel[illegible]
Reporters Establishment.
Translators do.
Government Law Officers.
Advocates.
" not practising.
Attornies, Solicitors and Proctors.
ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO ARMY LIST.
DIRECTORY.
List of the principal European, Indo-Briton, a[illegible] Mofussil residents in the Bombay Presid[illegible]
List of ditto in the Town and Subu[illegible]
List of Public Offices, Banks, &c.
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND [illegible] LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCI[illegible] MISSIONARY AND RELIGIOUS SOC[illegible] BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.
FREEMASONRY.
Provincial Grand Lodge of Bombay.
Lodge St. George.
" Concord.
" Truth.
" Star of India.
" Orion in the West (Poona).
Royal Arch Chapter [illegible]
Chapter Perseverance.
Lodge [illegible]
" Temple [illegible]
Provincial [illegible] of Western India.
[illegible] Scotch).
[illegible] East (Poona).

…NOON. … de- … from … sale … soon …; Frere … firm at 1,020 … 6,200 premium: Elphinstones 4… shares 60 premium; … Old Financials 1¼ … Credit Mobiliers at par.

…D STOCK LIST.

…NGE.

	Rates.
…nths' sight …	2s. 1 5/16d. to 2s. 1½d.
Do. do. …	2s. 1½d. to 2s. 1½d.
Do. do. …	2s. 1 9/16d. to 2s. 1½d.
…ght …	98½
…ays' sight …	98¼
Do. do. …	97
Do. do. …	99
Do. do. …	21½

BANKS.

Names.	Rates.
Agra Bank …	[illegible] premium
Alliance Bank. …	18 p ct dis.
Asiatic Bank Corptn	60 p ct premium.
Bank of Bengal …	[illegible]
Bank of India… …	19 p ct dis.
Bombay Bank	59 p ct pm.
Bombay City Bank	50 p ct pm.
Bombay Pres. Bank	27 p ct dis.
Bombay Trading & Banking Association	20 p ct dis.
Broker's Banking Company …	25 p ct dis.
Central Bank… …	55 p ct dis.
Chartered Bank of India A. & China	[illegible]
China Bank … …	Par.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London & China	100 p ct premium.
Commercial Bank…	17½ p ct pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte d'Paris …	60 p ct pm n a
Delhi Bank Cor. …	50 p ct pm n a
East Indian Bank	33 p ct dis.
Hindustan, China and Japan Bank	5 p ct pm n a
Imperial Banking and Trading Co.	25 p ct dis.
Indian Peninsula London & China Bk	30 p ct dis.
Indo-Egypt. & Lon.	5 p ct dis.
London & Bombay B.	14 p ct dis.
Madras Bank… …	16 ex-div.
Oriental Bank Corporation …	110 pct pm nm
Royal Bank of India	25 p ct dis.
Scinde, Punjaub and Delhi Bank…	45 pct pmum
General Bank ….	10 p ct premium

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Names.	Rates.
Alliance Financial…	
Bengal Credit Mob.	Par.
Bhattia Financial …	No quotations.
Bombay General Credit & Finan. Cor…	6 p ct dis.
Bombay Joint Stock Corporation ……	50 p ct dis.
Central India Finan.	No quotations.
Elphinstone Finan.	
Financial Asso. of Europe & India.	
Financial Asso. of India and China	
Do. New Capital	1¼ p ct dis.
Grand Finance Co.	No quotations.
Mofussil Financial Association ….	
Oriental Financial Association	
Royal Financial Corporation (Ld.)	
Universal Bank & Finan. Cor. ……	

LAND COMPANIES.

Names.	Rates.
Back Bay Reclamation Co … …	6,200 pm.
Elphinstone Land Co. … …	475 pm.
… Land Co. …	1,020 per share.
… and Land Investment Co. …	330 per share.
…gon Land and Reclamation Co. …	1,700 per share.
…Canning …	375 pm.
…Victoria & Land Co. …	2,800 per share.

Names.	Rates.
…ee …s Co.	No quotations.
…Press Co. Ld.	
(Kurrachee)… …	
…andra Press Co. Limited (Madras)	
…t India Press Co.	
Victoria Press Co. Madras …	
Albert Press Co. Kurrachee …	
… Cotton …motive Press Co.	
…Co. (Limited) Cotton Press Co. …	
…il Press & …ng Co.	

Names.	Rates.
…anding & …ng Co.	No quotations
Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co	
Prince of W. Ship Co.	
Vingas Patent Slip & Foundry Co.	300 per share
Union Shipping Co. Limited. … …	No quotations.
Western India Ship Co. … … …	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Rates.
Alliance Spinning Co. (Limited) …	No quotations.
Arkwright Cotton Mill Company …	
Bombay Spinning and Weaving Co.	
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	
The Jaffer Alee Spinning and Weaving Co. (Ld.) …	Par.
…	Par.
Manockjee Petit's Spin. & Weav. Co.	No quotations.
Oriental Spinning and Weaving Co.	
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co. …	
Victoria Spin. Co. …	
Coorla Spinning & Weaving Co. …	
Bombay United Spin. & Weaving Co. …	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Rates.
Bombay Contract and Building Co. …	No quotations
Bonded Warehouse.	
Frescher & Co. (Ld.)	
Goa Coffee Co. …	
Bombay Gas Co. …	
East India Cotton Agency … …	
Khandeish Farming Co. … … …	
United Mercantile Trading Co. Ld…	
Bombay Oil Works Co. (Limited.) …	
Victoria Patent Brick Co. (Ld.)…	

…NMENT SECURITIES.

our … Dhollera 17¾d., with … et, telegrams since rece… 2… to the 29th instant. At the … there was no change in prices, the market however has since been getting quieter, but closes on the 29th at same price. Latest statement of stocks shows a slight increase, amounting in four weeks, however, to only 11,000 bales. Manchester is … quieter, and prices are drooping. 7lb. Shirting being quoted 15s., and 40's Twist 2s. 2d. The most … item of American intelligence is to the … that it is in contemplation at New … to hold a cotton growing convention to raise crops in 1866 equal to the crops preceding the war. Calcutta telegrams advise a firmer tone in that market, and both Piece Goods and … are improving, 7lb. Shirtings being quoted Rs. 5.

Piece Goods.—This market during the week has been less active, probably on account of the holidays having in some measure interfered with business. The want of more regular telegraphic communication than we have lately been accustomed to also acts prejudicially, and deters dealers in their operations. Prices have on the whole been well maintained, but in many instances sellers have had to submit to a slight decline on previous quotations. T Cloths, which of late have been in capital demand, are not now in such active request; sales during the week have been small, and consist principally of the lighter weights, at about 13½ annas per pound. Long Cloths have been in fair demand at previous week's prices. Shirtings have changed hands only to a moderate amount and at prices rather under those obtained in the previous week. In White Goods there has been little doing during the week, prices continuing without alteration. Business in Yarns has also been very restricted, and quotations show little change.

Cotton.—Prices have been very steady during the week but business is on a less scale partly owing to the tightness prevailing in the money market. The prospect of American supplies ultimately turning out small, causes considerable firmness on the part of holders. Shipments during the week aggregate 27,396 bales against 40,996 bales last week. We quote yesterday's prices as follows; Dhollera Rs. 440; Oomrawuttee Akote Rs. 460; Broach Rs. 470.

Freights.—The gradual decrease in shipments causes a less enquiry for ready tonnage, but for forward shipment, say two months hence, engagements are more numerous although rates offering are still low. For ready ships there is little change on previous week's rates, quotations yesterday for Cotton to Liverpool being—ready ships, £1 17s. 6d. to £2 2s. 6d; beginning, £1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s.

Bank Return.—The Return for the past week, when compared with that of the previous week, shows the following changes:—

General Treasury Balance	Increase	Rs.	12,63,251
Deposits at Head Office	Increase	,,	3,14,472
Deposits at Branches	Decrease	,,	1,48,304
Loans at H. O and Branches	Increase	,,	2,52,943
Credit Accounts do. do.	Decrease	,,	4,01,516
Bills Discounted do. do.	Decrease	,,	54,068
Balances with Agents	Increase	,,	1,56,774
Cash & Currency Notes at H. O.	Increase	,,	4,87,876
Do. do. at Branches	Increase	,,	16,442

Money.—An easier feeling has prevailed in our money market during the week, and demand, although still large, has not been so active. Imports during the week are by the English mail, which brought 64 lacs; the *Cheduba* will also be in, almost immediately, with another crore, so that for a time the supplies will be ample for our wants. The amount delivered by the Mint to the public during December is 95 lacs, while during January the deliveries will be much heavier. In Calcutta money is becoming dearer, another advance of … per cent. having been made by the Bank of Bengal during the week. The Bank of England rate is also advanced to 6 per cent.

The Return for the past week is again rather favourable, although the changes which have taken place are not of very large amount. The Cash Balance at the Head Office is increased 5 lacs, arising from an addition to Deposit of 3 lacs, the other 2 lacs being obtained by a reduction in Credits and Discounts. The total reduction in the two latter exceed 4½ lacs but an increase in Loans has absorbed 2½ lacs. The General Treasury Balance is added to, to the extent of 12 lacs, the Reserve Fund now exceeding 29½ lacs. Deposits at the Branches show a decrease of 1½ lacs, there being an increase in Cash of a few thousands.

Government Securities are still in little request, and prices are rather lower; we quote—Fours 88½; Fives 102¾: Five and half 107¾. Latest Calcutta quotations are—Fours 88 to 88½; Fives 103¼ to 103½; Five and half Rs. 108 to 108¾.

Exchange.—Towards the approach of mail day rates gradually declined, the fear of lower quotations for next mail inducing buyers to come forward more freely. Closing rates were—Banks 2s. 1⅞d. to 2s. 1⅞d.; Documents 2s. 2d. to 2s. 2⅛d. Credits for next mail are not yet fairly opened. Rates … has been more enquiry for Calcutta Bills … rates are advancing.

Shares.—… market has again been very quiet, but there are now fewer sellers, and prices in consequence are likely to improve. Business has been interrupted by the holidays to some extent, and will no doubt be more active during the present week. We quote yesterday's prices as follows:—Back Bays Rs. 6,200; Elphinstones Rs. 480; Victorias Rs. 2,825; Freres Rs. 1,000; Mazagons Rs. 1,710; Bank of Bombay 59; Commercials 17; Asiatics 31; Old Financials 1¼ discount Credit Mobilier 1 premium.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 2.

Davey, Surgeon W., Medical Department, to rejoin, from Amednuggur. Dane, Leutenant P., 45th Foot, to rejoin, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 2.

Wilson, Ensign E. H., 49th Foot, to rejoin, to Deesa
Barr, Ensign D. W. K., 44th Foot, to rejoin, to Poona.
Stock, Lieutenant, H. J., Adjutant 21st N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Griffin, Lieutenant C. L., 45th Foot, on leave, to Poona.
Dane, Lieutenant P. 45th Foot, on duty, to Poona.
Burnes, Lieutenant, 4th Rifles, on leave.
Laye, Lieutenant, 4th Rifles, on medical certificate, to the Coast.
Everett, Ensign W., 33rd Foot, on leave, to England.
Philps, Captain A., 21st Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Forster, Colonel, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 30th December.

The following orders are confirmed:—

… December.—By the Officer Commanding Left …, appointing Ensign Cowell to be Acting Quarter Master and Ensign Newbigging, …

…ember.—By Colonel the Hon'ble F. … Lieutenant Paske, 95th Foot, to perform … Staff Officer, Kurrachee, in addition to …

…r.—By the Officer Commanding at … Captain Frankland, Station Staff Officer … to Lieutenant Glasse.

…angement is confirmed with effect from …

…—Lieutenant A. M. Hogg to officiate …

…ton, Staff Corps, to the 21st Regiment … and this officer is attached to the 4th … (Rifles) from the 1st December.

… Surgeon Martin, 45th Foot, is appointed to the … charge of Poorunder, vice O'Dell, whose tenure … appointment expires.

… Surgeon O'Dell is attached to the 45th Foot

SHIPPING.

… Dec. 16.
…c. 31.
… 31.

…TION.

…ER ENGAGEMENT TO HER … ERNMENT.)
To sail hence on 11th …

THE new Clipper ship "DI… BHUR," 1003 tons register, A 1 11 years at Lloyds, JONATHAN PURDY, Commander, has superior accommodation for a limited number of Passengers. For particulars apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents of ship *Dibhur*.
Bombay, 2nd January 1866.

BEER AND PORTER.—Bass Beer (in Quarts and Pints) bottled by CAMERON and SANDERS, and Guinness's Porter (Ditto) bottled by CHILD. Can be had on application to the undersigned. These are of *first class quality* and can be confidently recommended.
RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.
25, Meadow Street, Bombay, 2nd January 1866.

CONTRACT FOR WHITEWASHING.—WRITTEN TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to SATURDAY the 6th instant, for whitewashing such Houses throughout the City as may be pointed out by the Health Department.

Tenders should state the rate per 100 square feet.
ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Bombay, Municipal Commissioner's Office, 2nd January 1866.

MUNICIPALITY.—CITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Office of the undersigned up to the 14th instant, for filling in a Tank situated at Upper Colaba near Pilot Bunder.

The cubical contents of the Tank is about 4,200 Brass (100 C feet equal 1 Brass).

Tenders should state rates for filling in with Sand or Earth.

All particulars relating to this Work can be obtained at the Office of the Executive Engineer. A Deposit of 500 Rupees must accompany each Tender, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the Deed of Contract.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Tenders should be endorsed "Tender for filling in Tank at Upper Colaba."

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
T. A. BULKLEY,
Offg. Executive Engineer to the Municipality.
Bombay, 2nd January 1866.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,
24, MEDOW STREET, FORT.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "BARODA."

	Rs.	a.
Treatise on Crimes and Misdemeanors. By Sir Wm. Oldnall Russel. 3 vols … … …	86	12
The Cadet Engineer, or Steam for the Student. By John H. Long … … … …	5	12
Cassell's Illustrated Shakspeare. Vol. 1 … …	9	8
The Rifle in Cashmere: A Narrative of Shooting Expeditions. By A. Brickman … … …	2	12
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland. By L. Carroll	5	12
Pereira's Manual of Materia Medica. By Dr. F. Farre	15	12
Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures. By Douglas Jerrod. Illustrated … … … …	8	0
Strange Stories of the Animal World. By J. Timbs	4	8
Adventures of Don Quixote. Illustrated … …	9	8
Little Foxes; or the Insignificant Little Habits which mar Domestic Happiness. By Mrs. H. B. Stowe	2	12
Narrative of an Expedition to the Zambesi and its Tributaries. By David and Charles Livingstone.	15	12
Visits to the Monasteries of the Levant. By Robert Curzon … … … …	5	12
A Concise Dictionary of the Bible. By W. Smith …	15	12
The Five Great Monarchies of the Ancient Eastern World. By G. Rawlinson. Vol. 3. … …	12	0
Peking and the Pekingese, during the First Year of the British Embassy at Peking. By D. F. Rennie. 2 Vols … … … …	18	0
Artemus Ward among the Mormons … …	0	12
Diamond Dust. By Eliza Cook … … …	2	12
Madeline Graham. By the author of "Whitefriars."	4	8
Blaine's Outlines of the Veterinary Art. By C. Steel. New Edition, 1865 … … …	13	8
Flooding after Delivery and its Scientific Treatment, By L. Earle … … … …	3	12
Jackson's Gymnastics for the Fingers and Wrist. …	2	12
The Shepherd and his Flock. By J. R. Macduff …	5	12
The Book or Nursery Tales, a Keepsake for the Young. … … … …	3	12
Lizzie Leigh, and other Tales. By Mrs. Gaskell …	2	12
Legends and Lyrics. By Adelaide Anne Proctor, Illustrated … … … …	15	12
Geoffrey Gambado, or a Simple Remedy for Hippochondriacism. By a Humourist Physician …	5	12
The Light House, being the Story of a Great Fight between Man and the Sea. By R. M. Ballantyne.	3	12
Paul Foster's Daughter. By D. Cook … …	2	12
The King's Mail. By H. Hall … … …	2	12
Citoyenne Jacquelline. By Sarah Tytler 3 vols…	13	8
Sensation Trials, chiefly in High Life. By a Civilian	0	12
The Uncommercial Traveller. By C. Dickens …	2	4
Hard Times and Pictures from Italy. By C. Dickens	2	12
A Book of Favourite Modern Ballads. Illustrated with Colored Engravings … … …	15	12
An Arabic-English Lexicon. By E. W. Lane. In 2 parts … … … …	37	8
A Dictionary of English Etymology. By H. Wedgewood. Vol. 3… … … …	9	0
The Whole Works of Roger Ascham. By Rev. Dr. Giles. 4 vols. … … …	15	0
The Hatchet Throwers. By F. Greenwood. Illustrated … … … …	3	12
Do. Do. Do. Coloured.	5	12
The Housekeeper's Assistant, 850 Receipts …	2	0
The Harvest of the Sea. By J. G. Bertham …	15	12
A Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics. By J. F. Royle … … … …	9	8
A Manual of Practical Therapeutics. By E. J. Waring … … … …	9	8
A Manual of Civil … … … Rankine … … …		
Athletic and Gymnastic Exercises. By J. H. Howard	5	12
The Laws and Principles of Whist. By Cavendish…	2	12
The Prescriber's Analysis of the British Pharmacopœia. By J. B. Nevins … …	2	12
The Complete Works of Shakespeare … …	1	8
The Baital Pachisi. By D. Forbes … …	6	8
Artillery Officer's Squad Book … …	2	4
Colenso's Arithmetic and Key … …	6	12
Chambers's Historical Questions… … …	2	0
Leisure Hour for 1865… … …	6	0
Sunday at Home for 1865… … …	6	0

1st January, 1866. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

AN Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED,) was held at Bombay on SATURDAY, 30th Dec. 1865 at 1 P. M., at the Registered Office of the Association. Read Notice convening the Meeting.

Present—Mooljee Meghjee, *Chairman*; Shamjee Jadowjee; Jetha Vurya; Kessowjee Wagjee; Premjee Anundjee; Mowjee Khimjee; Tezpall Gopejee; Muncherjee Bhaijee; Bazonjee Nowrojee; Ludha Premjee; Shewlall Choonelall; Cursetjee Hormusjee; Dewjee Vurya; Mncondjee Mooljee; Nurrotum Laldass; and Pallonjee Hormusjee.

REPORT.

Your Directors beg to lay before you for the first time a Statement of Affairs of the Association. This account shows an estimated loss of about Rs. 35,814-6-2—a loss which has happened notwithstanding the watchfulness of your Directors over the business during the critical times we have just passed through. Your Directors further beg to express a confident hope that a good deal of the above loss will be made up by prudent management of the affairs of the Association. Legal proceedings against parties owing to the Association will be commenced, which the Directors trust will enable them to recover their funds. Your Directors have in view a very profitable undertaking which if entered upon will in a short time make up all the deficiency now appearing in the Balance Sheet. The Directors would further draw your attention to the fact that they have curtailed a good deal of the expenses of the establishment during the last five months.
MOOLJEE MEGHJEE.

BALANCE SHEET OF THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED) TO 30TH NOVEMBER 1865.

LIABILITIES.

		Rs.
Capital Account—		
First Call… …	Rs. 9,93,750 0 0	
Second Call … …	3,07,000 0 0	13,00,750 0 0
Current and Fixed Deposits … … …		3,742 5 9
Suspense Account … …		31,000 0 0
Adjusting Account … …		3,377 15 3
Profit & Loss … …		64,185 9 10
		Rs. 14,03,055 14 10

ASSETS.

	Rs.
Share account— Cost of Shares held by the Association …	2,14,020 7 4
Loans Receivable account … … …	35,911 3 9
Local Bills Discounted … … …	1,01,500 0 0
Investment account … … …	9,32,209 3 6
Cash on hand and at Banker's … …	1,15,883 10 0
Stamp account … … …	552 8 0
Office Furniture … … …	2,973 14 3
	Rs. 14,03,055 14 10

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Cr.

Interest and Profit on shares sold …	Rs. 89,101 14 4
Discount … … …	1,760 5 7
Rebate … … …	551 14 9
	Rs. 91,4[illegible] 2 8

Dr.

Office expenses, Rent, Salaries, &c.	Rs. 9,586 8 [illegible]
Brokerage … … …	4,835 2 6
Stationery … … …	281 12 0
Preliminary and Law expenses …	11,000 0 0
Advertising and sundries … …	1,558 2 10
Balance … … …	64,185 9 10
	Rs. 91,447 2 8

STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED LOSS.

On Local Bills discounted …	Rs. 25,000 0 0
On shares held … …	75,000 0 0
Investment account … …	3,00,000 0 0
Estimated Loss	Rs. 4,00,000 0 0
Deduct—Balance Profit to date …	64,185 9 10
	Rs. 3,35,815 6 2

MOOLJEE MEGHJEE, Chairman.
KESSOWJEE WAGJEE, } Directors.
JETHA VURYA, }
EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Manager.

I have examined the above Balance Sheet and find it correct, extracted from the books of the Association. I have also compared the securities and find them (with few exceptions) in order, or transferred into the name of the Association. The estimate of the probable loss I consider fair.

G. R. WILSON, Auditor.
NANABHOY SUNTOOKJEE, Accountant.
Bombay, 30th December 1865.

The Directors' Report and Balance Sheet are read.

1. Proposed by Tezpall Gopejee, seconded by Mowjee Khimjee—"That the Report and Balance Sheet just read be received and adopted."—Carried unanimously.
2. Proposed by Mowjee Khimjee, seconded by Tezpall Gopejee—"That the retiring Directors, Mooljee Meghjee, Shamjee Jadowjee, Jetha Vurya, Doongersey Gopejee, Kessowjee Wagjee, and Coorjee Ludha be re-elected for the ensuing year."—Carried unanimously.
3. Proposed by Pallonjee Hormusjee, seconded by Bazonjee Nowrojee—"That Messrs. Wilson and Jehanghеer Gustadjee be appointed Auditors for the ensuing year, remuneration to be Rupees 250 each for the year."—Carried unanimously.
4. Proposed by Pallonjee Hormusjee, seconded by Bazonjee Nowrojee—"That the Directors be requested as soon as the accounts can be made up to call a Meeting and lay before the Shareholders a statement of … the Company down to the 30th of …—… unanimously.

…ERTI…TS.

…D, an experienced MANAGING … Apply by letter only to EDWARD CHAPPLE, Solicitor. …et, 2nd January 1866.

W…, a second-hand PARK PHAETON. Apply by letter to "A. C.," care of PESTONJEE JEWANJEE & Co., 1, Military Square, Fort.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have just received a large supply of CHURCH SERVICES and COMMON PRAYER-BOOKS in every variety of binding.
THACKER, VINING & Co.
Rampart Row.

NOTICE.—MR. WILLIAM WILSON BAILY is authorised to sign our firm per procuration from this date.
MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.
Bombay, 2nd January 1866.

TO LET, FIRST STOREY OF HOUSE No. 7, Church Gate Street, "Lall Baugh," Parell, from 15th January 1866.
One Godowa in Mody Street.
"Maldonga House" and "Ewart's Lodge" at Matheran.
Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE & SONS.
No. 9, Church Gate Street, 2nd January 1866.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).
ઇસ્ટ ઇનદીઆ પરેસ કમપની (લીમીટેડ.)
इस्ट इनडिया परेस कपनि (लीमीटेड).

NOTICE is hereby given, that the SHARES in this Company are liable to *forfeiture* if the Call of Rs. 150 per Share be not paid on or before the 9th instant, with Interest.
By order of the Board of Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
27, Meadow Street, Bombay, 2nd January 1866.

LAST REPRESENTATION BUT THREE.

McCOLLUM AND COUSINS' HIPPODROME on the Esplanade, Bombay. THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, January 3rd, 1866, a brilliant and varied representation of EQUESTRIAN EXERCISES, with several new and startling Feats, on which occasion the Children of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy's Benevolent Institution are invited. The Performance to commence at half past 8.

Doors open one hour previous.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, January 4th, by particular desire, the Representation will be for Native Ladies only. The Performance will commence at half past 6.

SATURDAY, January 6th, the last Representation, for the BENEFIT of LITTLE TOMMY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department, at noon of THURSDAY the 15th March 1866, for the purchase of the right to a lease from Government of a portion, and an assignment of the lease of another portion of the premises now occupied by the Gun Carriage Manufactory at Colaba, and of all land and premises now in the possession of Government lying and situate between the premises now or lately belonging to the Colaba and the Apollo Land Companies on the north, and the Victoria Land Company on the south, and between the new sea wall now in course of construction on the east, and the Colaba main road on the west.

2. As to the piece of land coloured yellow in the plan referred to in the fourth condition, and which contains about 10,705¼ square yards, the purchaser will be entitled on payment of the balance of the purchase money, to an assignment of the lease under which the same is held, and which lease is dated the 23rd day of February 1818, and made between Juggonath Pandoosett of the one part, and the Hon'ble the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies of the other part, and is for the term of 99 years (renewable from time to time until the expiration of 1,000 years) from the 23rd of February 1818 subject to the yearly rent of Rupees 300.

3. The purchaser shall be entitled to no other evidence of title to the land comprised in the above lease, than the original lease itself, and he shall, at his own expense, execute a duplicate assignment of the lease containing the usual covenants for the payment of the rent thereby reserved and the observance of the covenants therein contained.

4. As to the portion on the plan coloured blue, the conditions of the lease will be as follows:—

1st.—Lease to be for 999 years commencing from the 15th March 1866, and to be granted on completion of the payment of the purchase money.

2nd.—A yearly rent of one pie per square yard per annum to be paid on the 15th of March of each year during the continuance of the lease.

3rd.—Lessee to be considered owner of all houses, buildings, sheds and other immoveable property on the land at the time of possession being given over.

4th.—Lessee shall have the right of filling in the land between the foreshore of the premises and the new seawall now in course of construction as shown on a plan deposited in the office of the Secretary to Government in the Public Works Department.

5th.—Lessee to pay all taxes, rates, &c., that may be or become due.

6th.—Land required for Police or Customs Chowkies as well on the assigned, as on the demised portion, to be given up to Government for such purposes free of valuation and rent.

7th.—The Lease to contain provisos for re-entry on breach of any of the covenants or conditions, or non-payment of the rent within twenty days after it becomes due, without any necessity for a formal demand thereof and all other clauses and conditions usually inserted in leases of a like nature.

8th.—The agreement, lease and counterpart to be prepared by the lessor's solicitors at the lessee's expense.

9th.—The lessee not to enquire into or object to the lessor's title.

10th.—Possession of the Land, except that portion of it now in … Carriage Manufactory, together with the right of … referred to in para. 4, will be given on the 15th March 1866 on the purchaser's completing payment of the 25 per cent. payable on that day under clause 13.

11th.—Possession of the land now in occupation by the Gun Carriage Manufactory will not be given until the 15th of March 1868.

12th.—Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from the Bank of Bombay for a sum of five (5) lakhs of Rupees as a deposit, and the terms of payment will be as follows:—

13th.—Persons who have given in tenders, must appear at the Office of the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, at 12 o'clock noon on Monday the 19th March 1866, and the person whose tender may be accepted, will be required at the time of acceptance (that is on the noon of the day aforesaid) to pay such a sum, as with the said sum of five lakhs already deposited, will make up a sum equal to twenty-five per cent. of the total price, and if the successful tenderer fails to make this payment, his deposit of five lakhs will be forfeited, and the Government may, if they so please, accept any other tender.

A further sum of twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money (with interest on the same and on the residue of the purchase money remaining unpaid at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the 15th March 1866) must be paid on or before the 15th March 1867.

A further sum of twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money (with interest on the same and on the residue of the unpaid purchase money at 5 per cent. per annum from the 15th March 1867) must be paid on or before the 15th March 1868.

The balance of twenty-five per cent. of the purchase money (with interest thereon at the rate aforesaid from the 15th March 1868) must be paid on or before the 15th March 1869.

14th.—The Bank of Bombay receipts deposited by the persons whose tenders are not accepted, will be returned at noon on the 19th March 1866.

15th.—Government do not bind themselves to accept the highest or any tender.

16th.—Any further information that may be required may be obtained on application at the Office of the Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 3 P. M. on and after the 15th day of January 1866.

By order of His Excellency the Governor in Council,
W. KENDALL, COLONEL, R. E.,
Acting Secty. to Govt., Public Works Department.
Bombay Castle, 2nd January 1866.

CALENDAR—JANUARY, 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter, Tuesday …… 9th 2h. 28m. A.M.
New Moon, Wednesday …… 17th 1h. 28m. A.M.
First Quarter, Wednesday …… 24th 1h. 45m. A.M.
Full Moon, Wednesday …… 31st 1h. 20m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Wed.	3	Mercury Stationary at 4-6, A. M.	6 35	5 34	0 4	0 25	30th Dec. 1866. Time 8h. 0m. 39s. 1.
Thurs.	4	Venus rises at 5-4 A. M.	6 36	5 35	0 42	1 2	
Fri.	5	Mars rises at 5-28 A. M.	6 36	5 35	1 20	1 37	
Sat.	6	Epiphany.	6 36	5 36	1 55	2 16	
Sun.	7	1st Sunday after Epiphany.	6 36	5 36	2 35	2 54	
Mon.	8	Civil Twilight ends at 6-17 P. M.	6 37	5 37	3 17	3 38	
Tues.	9	Moon last qr. at 2-28. P. M.	6 37	5 38	4 4	4 32	

ABSTRACT OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS MADE AT THE GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, FROM THE 25TH TO THE 31ST DECEMBER 1865, inclusive.

Date	Standard Barometer Corrected. 10	4 P. M.	Thermometer in the Air. 6 A. M.	1 P. M.	Wet Bulb Thermometer. 6 A. M.	1 P. M.	Electrometer (Volta No. 1) Maximum	Rain in Inches.
Dec. 25	…							
26	29·980	29·9[illegible]	…	…	…	…	..	…
27	,, 971	,, 860	70·2	82·8	64·7	72·2	..	…
28	,, 957	,, 813	69	80·0	63·5	67·5	..	…
29	,, 952	,, 846	67·0	80·5	58·0	66·5	..	…
30	30·021	,, 884	67·1	[illegible]	60·1	69·0	..	…
31			Sun day.		[illegible]	69·0	..	…

Dec. 26—Cirri scattered about; dew fell at night.
27—More or less clouded with cirri; dew; … afternoon. … ges in the …
28—Cirri in hor; light breezes in the afternoon.
29—Cirri scattered about the sky; slight dew.
30—Cirri scattered about in the forenoon; dew at night.

NOTICE.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR'S BAND will play on FRIDAY next, and until further notice on every subsequent MONDAY, on the Esplanade.
GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.
Government House, Malabar Point, 1st January 1866.

NOTICE.—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR will be happy to see Gentlemen at BREAKFAST at Parel, on SATURDAY next, the 6th instant, at 9 o'clock, and on each succeeding THURSDAY, until further notice.

Gentlemen purposing to attend are requested to send their Cards either to the Aide-de-Camp in waiting, Government House, or to the Major of Brigade, Bombay, before 12 o'clock on the previous day.
GODFREY CLERK, Brevet Major,
Military Secretary.
Government House, Malabar Point, 1st Jan. 1866.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Dec. 5	KURRACHEE	Dec. [illegible]
AGRA	Dec. 2[illegible]	LAHORE	Dec. 2[illegible]
ALLAHABAD	Dec. 2[illegible]	LONDON	Dec. 4
AUSTRALIA	[illegible]	MAURITIUS	Dec. 7
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. [illegible]	MADRAS	Dec. [illegible]
BANGALORE	Dec. 2[illegible]	MALTA	Dec. [illegible]
CALCUTTA	Dec. 27	MEERUT	Dec. 26
CAPE	Nov. 18	OOTACAMUND	Dec. 21
CEYLON	Nov. 30	OUDH	Dec. 23
COCHIN	Dec. 25	PENANG	Nov. 18
DELHI	Dec. 25	PUNJAUB	Dec 27
[illegible]	Dec. 5	SUEZ	Dec. 15
[illegible]	Dec. 15	[illegible]	Nov. [illegible]

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1866.

FOR many months previous to the advent of Christmas the eyes of all India—thanks to the energy of Mr. Temple—had been turned to Nagpore. The civilians of the Central Provinces had been stirred up to labour in season and out of season to make the Nagpore Exhibition, what in modern phraseology is called, a splendid success. Rumours reached the outside world from the remote and inaccessible centre of Mr. Temple's domain, of the great preparations which were being made to accommodate all who had the temerity to penetrate into the heart of the old Pindarree hunting-ground. An additional section of railway was pushed on and opened on this side of India to accommodate visitors from Bombay, and a series of mysterious organizations was devised under the comforting name of transit carriages which were to pour for a week loads of eager visitors into Nagpore from all quarters of the compass, that is from all quarters that possessed the luxury of roads. *Everybody has read or heard of the difficulties* of travelling in the interior of India; but all the world now heard how Mr. Temple's genius and that of his Exhibition Committee had risen equal to the occasion and surmounted it, and how intending visitors were to be deposited at the very door of the Exhibition without the stain of travel upon their garments. Neighbouring Governments had been entreated to throw a patronising glance upon the young State and its aspiring bid for popularity and importance; and of course as it was not Bombay, and as none of those on the other side of India were envious of Mr. Temple's inaccessible little kingdom, the Exhibition went on under the assurance that lay beneath their gracious smile. In fact all the treasures of India were invited to undertake a journey over hill and dale through jungle and waste, to Nagpore; everybody who had anything to sell were invited to come and exhibit; Rajahs were to be coaxed from their retreat to be astonished and proportionately civilized, and Governors of Presidencies were to encounter the toils of a formidable journey to give eclat to Mr. Temple's Exhibition and to countenance the advance of civilization.

In all semi-civilized countries there is only one kind of speech that will suit the opening of such an Exhibition, and Mr. Temple has hit its true character admirably. The burden of it is always one and the same, like the burden in the song of that Jacobite little bird which persisted in singing dolorously its lament over one of the Stuart princes. And as Mr. Temple stood within sight of the railway sheds which contained all the treasures that his able whippers-in had succeeded in decoying to Nagpore, the auditors who understood him must really have been persuaded that there was something rare, unique and positively wonderful in the Exhibition which was about to be opened. They must have felt as if a much belauded statue by a master in the art were about to be unveiled before them, and have been impatient of even the graphic philosophising of the Chief Commissioner upon the educative influence of the great curiosity shop which he was about to open, in order that they might quench the eagerness which his eulogy had excited. Any mere reader of his speech is undoubtedly prepared for the most momentous consequences to Nagpore if he trusts to Mr. Temple's guidance, for Mr. Temple, like that morose individual in Locksley Hall,

> —"Dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
> Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonder that would be."

He beheld as he turned his eye in a delightful frenzy, towards the railway sheds, the genius of science and art touching with its magic wand the present and all future generations. He saw in his mind's eye local industries mightily stimulated, and European fashion exercising its benignant sway over the natives of Central India. Artisans were to be kindled into enthusiasm, and ironsmiths were to have their genius and their forges set aglow at the mere sight of European chaffcutters and steam ploughs. Sheffield table knives were to strike dismay into the cutlers of Nagpore, and finally, like Macbeth's dagger were to marshall them the way they should go. Workers in brass and copper were to have their minds expanded by the new shape of a cooking utensil or hand basin; and workers in earth and clay were to be morally and intellectually enlarged by studying the various ways in which it is possible to construct a water chatty. Growers of cotton (in some future century) would all insist on having their staple pressed by similar or still more wonderful machines; the carvers in horn and ivory would not scruple about pilfering a design from the workmen of Berhampore, and the weavers of the provinces would all be bent on having their moral nature refined by plundering the patterns of their fellow-workmen of Delhi and Benares. Mr. Temple saw, too, the farmers throwing aside their rude implements of tillage and clamouring with might and main for steam ploughs and scarifiers; in short the "outer darkness" which brooded over Nagpore was to be duly dispersed and the era of light, peace, plenty, and progress, once and for ever ushered in.

Now, when one contrasts the account of our Special Correspondent in yesterday's *Gazette* with the expectations which Mr. Temple's speech awakens, one is insensibly confirmed in the belief his official reports have generally excited that the imagination of the Chief Commissioner is particularly lively and fertile. We have no doubt that Dr. Bhow Dajee's clockwork figures and Messrs. Rosselet & Co.'s mechanical singing bird are very interesting in their own way; but if Nagpore possesses as much ingenuity as Mr. Temple says, we sincerely hope, for the comfort of the province, that these contrivances will not smite all the Nagpore artisans with a desire for clockwork figures and mechanical canaries. Possibly the exhibition of Japan crystals, monster pearls, and "feather diamond ornaments" may have, in a scientific way, an occult educative influence, but we suspect they would prove much more interesting from the "resartus" point of view in a half barbarous assembly, whose only knowledge of gems is their connection with personal adornment. And we cannot blame Mr. Temple if, in his elaborate enumeration of the blessings to be derived from the Exhibition, he did not touch upon the æsthetic results of those "good specimens of rope, string and twine," or the gastronomic virtues of the various lots of arrowroot, which were duly exhibited. The rabbits, too, which, in the exhaustive account of our correspondent, have been deemed worthy of notice, and the poultry, the panther cub, the pigeons, and the squirrel may be all highly calculated to civilize a population in that extremity of darkness which Mr. Temple graphically describes as the condition of the mass of the people over whom he rules, but they remind us forcibly of an ordinary farmer's cattle show in the rural districts of England. Then we read of the show of sheep, cattle, and horses being small and the quality poor. Nevertheless, if it is not given to many to gild the future with the radiant tints of Mr. Temple's imagination, all will be compelled to agree with him that there is, as the phrase goes, a glorious future before the Central Provinces, were it for nothing else than that their accomplishment hitherto has been very small.

Speaking somewhat more soberly than Mr. Temple, who was bound to exhaust all the virtues of his subject, he has done an important service to the Provinces which he administers, in projecting and carrying out thus successfully the present Exhibition. Perhaps some of the men who witnessed this symbol of peace and improvement had seen the marauding hordes of the Pindarees and Mahrattas sweeping over the territories in whose capital city it was now held. Perhaps some of the men who looked for the first time at the steam engine, and the working of immense pieces of machinery by its power, were even men who in the earlier part of the century had flung themselves into their saddles and dashed madly through the Deccan, marking their way with murder and plunder, with the track of pillaged cities and of burned towns. If they are at all reflective, they may be able to contrast the wild disorder of forty years ago with that settled peace which … sures to the most costly and delicate products … clear highway through the very camping grounds of the robber-chiefs. If the Exhibition does not … all that Mr. Temple dreams … its value, in bringing together the resources of various provinces for comparison, in opening … subject of talk among the natives, … to the smarter of the workmen … upon and copies to …

THE *Englishman*:—The Maharajah … we observe, has selected a youth named … Rao Sindia, as his heir, in the event of … ing no son of his own to succeed hi… guddee of the Gwalior Raj; the cere… formal adoption was completed in open … on the 28th ultimo, in the presence of the … to the Governor General for Central India.

THE *Hurkaru*:—We are told that rice is sold at famine prices at Diamond Harbour … that extreme distress prevails among all … of the people in that neighbourhood.

The same:—We hear that the A Battery … Artillery, under command of Captain … which has recently arrived from England, proceeds to the North Western Provinces in the course of this week.

THE same:—The Government with a view to strengthen its hands, and to secure peace in the Derah district, have resolved in locating, if possible, a portion of the Mahsud Wuzeerees in the valley of Tonk, and to find them employment.

THE same:—Petty constructions and repairs of small public works are no more to be undertaken by the officers of the Public Works department, nor *are the charges to be shown in the Budget of that Department. They are to be* entered in a separate and distinct entry in the Civil Budgets under the Departments on whose account the works were either constructed or repaired. Should any expenditure of this kind not fall legitimately under any Department, such as the Medical, Police, Education or Revenue, or under Jails, the charges are to be shown distinctly under the head miscellaneous.

EARTHQUAKE.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Jehoor on the 31st ult. says:—

"This morning at 10-3 A. M. a slight earthquake passed through this place, the rumbling of the ground was sufficient to shake all the glasses in my bungalow, but not otherwise dangerous, and lasted for about two minutes. The direction appeared to be N. E. to S. W. This place is on the G. I. P. Railway South Eastern extension, and about twenty miles east of Sholapore."

LATEST NEWS.

BY THE INDO-EUROPEAN LINE.

Subscription Telegrams.

LONDON, 8th DECEMBER.

Meetings have been held in London and the provinces, agitating for a Commission of Inquiry into the Jamaica insurrection.

Two more Fenians have been sentenced (?) "aborg" and twenty more to ten years' transportation.

LONDON, 11TH DECEMBER, 10-5 P. M.

The King of the Belgians is dead.

The Legislative Assembly of Jamaica has adopted a resolution proposing a new constitution for the Colony, abolishing the old Chamber, and making the qualification higher. It is proposed to take dissenting chapels and schools into the hands of the Legislature.

Sweden has passed a bill for the reform of the Constitution. Stockholm was illuminated in honour of the event.

LONDON, 24th DECEMBER, 6 P. M.

Spain consents to refer the dispute with Chili to arbitration.

Stephens, the Fenian leader, has escaped from prison.

LONDON, 29th DECEMBER, 6-37 P. M.

Fair Dhollera 17¾d.
Sales 10,000 bales.
Stock 370,275.
Bengal Cotton 13d.
Manchester market steady.
7 lbs. Shirtings 15s.
No 40 Twist 2s. 2d.
Consols 87⅞.

Bank discount 6 per cent.; strong demand for money.

Two regiments of troops have been suddenly marched to Dublin.

The clipper ship *Tanasserit*, from Liverpool to Calcutta, has become a wreck, the cargo being valued at £500,000.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GALLE, 31st Dec.
Mail Steamer *Behar* sailed for Bombay.
GALLE, 1st Jan.
Mail Steamer *Delhi* sailed for Suez.
MADRAS, 31st Dec.
Mail Steamer *Bengal* sailed for Calcutta.
MADRAS, 2nd Jan.
Steamer *Bushire*, from Rangoon and Northern Ports, in sight.
BIMLIPATAM, 1st Jan.
Steamer *India* sailed for Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

IT is expected that the judgment in the case of *Howard* vs. *Mull* will be delivered some time next week.

TELEGRAPHIC communication between Bombay and Kurrachee was reported perfect at 8 P. M. yesterday.

MAILS for Zanzibar, per steamer *Thule*, will be closed to-day at 8 A. M.

MAILS for the Persian Gulf, per steamer *Penang*, will be closed to-day at 2 P. M.

WE are informed that the children of the Indo-British Institution were regaled on New Year's Day in a manner befitting this festive season, through the liberality of Mr. Edwin Heycock and other friends of the institution.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH (?)—Yesterday a telegram was received dated London, 11th December, announcing the demise of the king of the Belgians. It came through Russia and was only (?) twenty-two days on the road.

AT the Mazagon Police Court yesterday a Mussulman, named Hajee Ismail, was sentenced to be imprisoned for one month in the House of Correction for stealing a silver neck ring from the person of a child.

THE business disposed of in the Small Cause Court yesterday was not of any public importance. The Judges were engaged in the Full Court the greater part of the day in reference to miscellaneous applications for new trials.

A HINDOO named Teeka Oodow was yesterday convicted and sentenced, by Mr. Brown, to a month's imprisonment in the House of Correction, for stealing a piece of wood belonging to the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company.

THIRTEEN Mahomedans were yesterday brought up before the Acting Second Magistrate of Police for assaulting Dhondee Chetoojee, police sepoy No. 89, while in the execution of his duty. His Worship postponed the case till this day (Wednesday), and remanded the prisoners to jail.

HIS Excellency the Governor, it will be perceived by a notice inserted elsewhere, resumes his public breakfasts on Saturday morning next at Government House, Parell, and on each succeeding Thursday, until further notice.

DR. LIVINGSTONE leaves Bombay to-day for Africa on board the steam yacht *Thule*, which was recently presented by Government to H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar. We understand that only Rs. 6,000 out of 10,000 promised has been subscribed towards the Doctor's expedition.

THOMAS HOGAN was yesterday placed by Mr. Inspector Horton before the Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Court, charged with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, and was fined one rupee, in default to be imprisoned for ten days in the House of Correction.

TIME intervals of messages received from Kurrachee between 5 P. M. of the 1st and 6 P. M. of the 2nd January: max. 10 hours 39 minutes; min. 8 hours 7 minutes. Latest dates of private telegrams received from Europe by the Indo-European line up to 8 P. M. yesterday, from the Continent of Europe and the United Kingdom 30th Dec.

WE are glad to perceive that His Excellency the Governor's Band is announced to perform on Friday evening next at the Band Stand on the Esplanade, and also on every subsequent Monday evening during the season. The excellent Band of the 4th Rifles will also perform one evening in the week for the future, commencing, probably, on Saturday next.

HURRYBHAWOO SEWRAM and Mahadoo Baloo were yesterday committed by F. F. Brown, Esq., to take their trial at the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the High Court; the first accused was charged with the theft of certain gold ornaments and bank notes, of the aggregate value of Rs. 805, the property of one Waman Ana; and the second with dishonestly receiving the same knowing it to have been stolen.

ON Sunday evening last, a sepoy named Hurry Luxamon was assaulted by about seventeen persons on the Bhendy Bazaar Road. It appears that while the man was on duty there he saw four persons standing near his post. One of them, named Hajee Adam … on horseback, was riding his horse in a circle on the road. A crowd of persons collected, which caused the road to be obstructed. The policeman told Hajee to take his horse to the … Road to ride … in a circle, which he refused to do. He thereupon seized the horse by the bridle and … it. Hajee dismounted and … sixteen or … severely … and assault … information … police peon, and arrested thirteen … were yesterday placed before Mr. B… on a charge of assault. Mr. Barton … prisoners. The Magistrate … the ev… police sepoy, and … turned …

… vessels and … vernment of Bombay … Supreme Government to appoint … constables on a salary of Rs. 30 e… for the town of Aden, one for the … The Governor General in Council … stances stated, has sanctioned the … ing the above, we have been told of … between the sailors and the natives … got the worst of it. The authority o… was defied, and property to some amount w… —*Hurkaru, Dec. 27.*

A HINT TO BOMBAY.—We had yesterday an opportunity *of inspecting the collection of Stevenson and Elliott's* carriages now on view at the premises of the late Mr. Callan. The exhibitors, who have achieved a high reputation in Australia for carriage building, and gained honours in the craft at the London Exhibition of 1862, deserve a warm support from the Indian public, if only for the enterprise which has led to this introduction of the numerous locomotive novelties which were shown to us, and one of them, we believe, will go far towards creating a revolution in Calcutta life. We allude to the Victoria Buggy,—a fourwheeled, light and elegant carriage, very commodious—what is not a little in its favour in Calcutta—requiring some five feet less of space for standing than the ordinary buggy which forms so large an element in the Metropolitan carriage world. The hood is of a novel and far more convenient description than that at present used. A barouche with self-opening steps and an easily-worked break, presents us with an important improvement on the present make. The majority of the carriages are highly decorated "show carriages," in fact, will probably become the property of native gentlemen. The "Victoria Buggy" will, however, we expect, soon come into general use to the exclusion of the frail structures to which we have hitherto been daily in the habit of entrusting our persons and our fortunes. The buggy exhibited is costly, but we were under the impression that it can be built after a plain fashion quite as cheaply as the common buggy.—*Id.*

FORT POLICE COURT.—2ND JAN.

(BEFORE J. P. BICKERSTETH, ESQ.)

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Sorabjee Cowasjee, who under one or other of his many aliases has been a professional thief in Bombay for some years, was charged by a police constable with having been found, at 2 o'clock in the morning, loitering in a small alley near Agiary Lane, without being able to give a satisfactory account of himself. At the hour stated, Constable James Brown, while going his rounds, heard a noise of met… ves… into the alley to ascertain the cau… he went himself, and saw the prisoner … pass into a narrow gully. Prisoner … pursued and arrested by the constable … ing been once in jail for gambling … the house from which he had come … been there.

It appeared from official records … been fifteen times in the House of … last occasion sentenced by the High … imprisonment for robbery by force. … prisoned eleven times in the Count…

His Worship adjudged him guilty … hard labour for two months in the …

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—His … of the day, had to adjudicate in a … in which upwards of twenty pe… were charged with having been d… previous night. They were fined … rupees each.

GAMBLING.—Jadowjee Leela … ing a common gaming house in … Heerjee Sewjee, Waljee Ramjee … Narayen Gopall were charged … gambling therein with dice, … pleaded guilty of gaming with … spector of police, in consequence … by him, went to the house in dis… last, and saw the five defendants gaming with … and cards which were produced in Court. Rupees nine and some copper pice were also found in the house. A jemadar and eight sepoys came and apprehended the defendants.

His Worship fined the first defendant Rs. 10, in default of payment of fine to be imprisoned for one calendar month; and the other four defendants Rs. 5 each, in default of payment to be imprisoned for two weeks each.

THEFT OF WRISTLETS.—Govind Lukha was charged with the theft of a pair of silver wristlets, the property of Govind Gopall, a horsekeeper. On Sunday morning last, the prosecutor took the ornaments off his person and put them in his stable, in the presence of the prisoner. On missing them some time afterwards, he suspected the prisoner, and pointed him out to a policeman. The prisoner denied having taken the articles; but afterwards admitted having pledged them with a person whom he pointed out to the police. This person gave them up at once, saying they had been pledged with him by the prisoner for Rs. 5.

The prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to three weeks' imprisonment.

CHARGE OF THEFT.—Gujra, a Maratha female, who was a housemaid in the service of Narayan Abba, a goldsmith, was charged with stealing gold finger rings, a silver watch guard, copper and brass pots, a chair and bedding, and a parrot with its cage, of the aggregate value of Rs. 75.

Narrayan Abba, the prosecutor, said he engaged the services of the prisoner about a month ago as a housemaid. On the 26th December he went to Tanna on some private business, leaving his property in charge of the prisoner. On his return to Bombay on the 28th December, he found that she had left his house and that his property was gone. On making enquiries he found her concealed in a house in Khetwady. When questioned about the property she denied having taken it. A report being made to the police, she was apprehended.

This day the prosecutor was recalled and further said that, on Saturday last, he went with a police havildar to a house in Khetwady, where the prisoner was found. Ten copper and brass pots, one roll of bedding, one parrot and cage, and one handkerchief, which belonged to him, were … in the house. The four other pots, also produced in Court, were found in another room in the same house occupied by a coppersmith. The rest of the property had not been recovered. His name … inscribed on all the pots except three. It had been erased, and the prisoner's name inscribed by a goldsmith named Balla.

In answer to the prisoner, prosecutor said that he did not keep her in his house as a mistress, nor did he give her the articles. He did not keep her in the house in which the articles were found, nor did he visit her there.

Two or three witnesses, who had seen the prisoner serving in the house of the prosecutor, were examined, after which His Worship adjourned the further hearing of the case till Monday next.

PARSEE ENLIGHTENMENT.

WE cull the following choice *morceaux* from the *Guzerat Times*, Dec. 30:

SIR,—Please to give insertion to the following few lines in a corner of your widely circulated journal—

A HINT TO PARSEES.

My Parsee brethren, do not feel yourselves proud to say and lose the head that you have touched the highest summit of civilization, and that your names stand high on the roll of reformers. Still you have made but very little improvement in your dress. Still you are backward in putting on hats, or *cohlas*, put on by Moses Gabriel. Still you have not opened or started schools to teach your co-religionists how to sup with forks and spoons. Still very few of you have turned out men like "Tuss" and "Godrez" by wearing on large beards and mustachios. Still thousands of you put on shoes prepared by the unskilful hands of your semi-civilized countrymen. Old father Time is the witness of all these things, and still you pretend to say that you have reached the highest step of the ladder of civilization. Still the fair sex amongst you bind and conceal their beautiful and comely hair under a piece of cloth called "manthabana."

Oh thou, the Sovereign of Spirits! when will our gentle sex associate and take share in their husband's and friend's meetings and tables; and dance and sing without keeping the loathsome and abhorable veil of shame! When will they give and take hearty shake of hands with their husbands, friends, and relations! and on what lucky day will they go to an evening walk with their partners in life to Mahluxmee, Valkesvur, and other well known places? Whose fortunate son will abolish or overthrow the heinous custom of submitting to monthly course or periodical states? Oh thou merciful God! if thou wouldst wish thou canst metamorphose a drop of water into a river; a handful of dust into a mountain, therefore we only beseech Thee to cast a glance on our miserable and pitiable state. We forfeit the idea for ever of some day regaining our old and dear country Persia. We care very little for the great change that has taken place in our dress. We have no regard for the dear country we lost; we forget all these things, and remove them far from our memory as things of the past; but when will it be our good luck to hail that long cherished happy day when our Parsans would dance, sing, shake hands, go to take a bunch of air with their husbands with open heads instead of ugly "manthabanas," in place of "Sharry" put on fine gowns, and marry at the age of two score and ten.

Oh thou, the Almighty God! show us soon the day, kindly show the lucky day.—I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A YOUNG PARSEE.

Broach, 21st December, 1865.

THE WAGHER DISTURBANCES.

COLONEL KEATINGE, Political Agent of Kattywar, assisted by several military officers, is in close pursuit of the Waghers, and is incessantly at w… of the disturbances. He has se… assistance in the shape of …

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

[illegible] way in spite of the above precaution. On [illegible] way they ransacked the village of Hadi[illegible] after defeating its inhabitants, who refused to conform with their demand for supplying them with food. [illegible] the skirmish in which several villagers fell. [illegible]port of the arrival of the Waghers at Hadimatia caused a panic among the Guikowary force stationed at Kalidad, whence it dispersed. Captain [illegible], Assistant Political Agent of Gohulwad, has [illegible] the Ghir with above three hundred Sibundees [illegible] its frontier near [illegible] of men, under [illegible] one Mr. Vajeshunker, who has stationed [illegible] in the Raidy village, and supplies reinforcement as it is wanted. As Lieutenant Walter with his party was coming from another station, with the object of joining Colonel Keatinge, who was stationed near Bayr with his own force, a number of Waghers was accidentally encountered on the way, and a fight took place between them, in which three Waghers were killed. Their heads were cut off and taken to the camp: one of them was found to be that of the nephew of Rajah Manek. The Waghers were put to a total rout here. They then fled into the jungle, leaving all their things behind. On the following day, that is on the 18th instant, Colonel Keatinge and Major Mull followed them, when they were discovered taking their rest on the top of a hill. Another fight ensued here, in which two Waghers fell. A hot pursuit was kept up after them. At last they were exasperated and confronted the English force, which treated them more severely than ever. This time they were so much pressed, that they flung their swords, and fled for their lives. None of our men suffered; several double-barrelled guns fell into our hands, by which it was concluded that the routed party had a portion of the main force with it. Early the next morning, Colonel Keatinge proceeded toward Sagarkoondala to hunt them out.

The Waghers appear to have divided themselves into [illegible] portions. A part has left for Kutch; another, [illegible] of about two hundred Waghers and an equal [illegible] Mekranees, is encamped near Koondlaghur, [illegible] between Gokulwad and Soruth and south of [illegible]vince. Near Porebunder and Burda about the [illegible]mber is found. Besides the Mekranees, a number of Katees, who have very strong and nimble mares with [illegible], and who are said to be very clever riders, have al[illegible] joined the Waghers. The Mekranees and Katees have met with disappointment at the hands of the Rajas and Chiefs in some way or other, and hence their sympathy with the Waghers. The Mekranees generally use guns, and the Waghers swords. It need not be mentioned that the latter are remarkable for [illegible] courage and for their tall, manly appearance. [illegible] long journey they perform in the hour [illegible] a wonder. In a single night they can [illegible] of 40 miles; their ordinary rate of [illegible]veling exceeds 30 miles per day. They are very well acquainted with the Ghir caves, where they can hide themselves for a long time, and are capable of living on mere *shikar*.—*Guzerat Friend, Dec. 31.*

COTTON PRODUCTION.

THE following address has been issued by the Cotton Supply Association, Manchester:—At the close of the American war, a general expectation prevailed that large quantities of cotton would at once be obtained from the Southern States, which, together with the fall in price that then took place, was calculated to check production in other countries. These anticipated supplies have not been received, and, as regards the future, it appears certain that for years to come, owing to the altered condition of the United States, the abolition of slavery, and the adoption of free labour, there will be less cotton grown there than formerly, and much less than will be required. The increased consumption in America must diminish the exports from that country, whilst still larger demands than at present may be expected both in England and on the Continent. It is manifest, therefore, that all the cotton which can be grown in every direction will be readily taken, and that prices highly remunerative to the cultivators may be expected.

Deeply impressed with this conviction, the Cotton [illegible] deems the present a fitting opportunity [illegible] specially to those countries which have [illegible] in the absence of the American supply, and [illegible] to put forth renewed and more earnest [illegible] to improve its quality. [illegible] production of cotton, [illegible] from the growth of cotton [illegible] wealth already obtaining, and which, if considerably high price now ruling, amply remunerative, the pro[illegible] reduced, would be [illegible] plies from the Southern States [illegible] of diminished supply that they are now lost for ever [illegible] America, the certainty which will be derived from a[illegible] special advantage forth they will be more upon [illegible] equality with the rest of the world, afford to all who desire to compete with them the strongest inducements to continued and persevering exertions. The only condition upon which any country can become a satisfactory and permanent source of supply, must be the production of cotton which shall as nearly as possible equal that of American growth.

This degree of excellence can be obtained gradually,

By Improved Methods of Agriculture.

By the selection of Choice Seed for Sowing.

By Special Attention to the Plant.

By the careful Picking of the Crop when fully matured.

By avoiding all Admixture of Good and Bad Qualities, and

By Care in Cleaning and Preparing the cotton for Market.

These and like means will give additional value to the produce, and bring a further reward to the cultivator. Pre-eminently and above all the Cotton Supply [illegible] earnestly recommends the use of New Or[illegible], from which the American cotton is chiefly [illegible] which, wherever the climate and soil are [illegible] will not only produce an improved quality [illegible] quantity per acre. This seed the Asso[illegible] undertake to provide for all who desire to [illegible] supply it at cost price.

[illegible] be discouraged by occasional failure, by unfavourable seasons, by fluctuating markets, or by any [illegible]. These hindrances have been encountered [illegible] States of America, and in spite of all [illegible] in building up a colossal cotton trade, [illegible] been thrown open to the rest of the [illegible] others do likewise, and the result will be as [illegible] and advantageous.

[illegible]ing are the prices at present ruling, viz.:

	[illegible]—middling	34d.	per lb.
	[illegible]leans	20d.	"
	[illegible]zilian	19½d.	"
	[illegible]	19¼d.	"
	Egyptian	18d.	"
	Surat	14d.	"
	China & Japan	14d.	"
SURAT.	Ginned Dharwar—middling	14½d.	"
	Broach	14d.	"
	Dhollera	14d.	"
	Oomrawuttee, &c.	13½d.	"
	Mangarole, &c.	13d.	"
	Comptah	13¼d.	"
	Scinde	10d.	"
	Madras, Western	14d.	"
	Bengal	10d.	"

Manchester, Nov. 21st, 1865.

SPORTING.

OUR COMING RACING SEASON.

ON Friday evening last, the 22nd instant, there was a gathering at the Town Hall, at which the Lotteries for the races to come off on Saturday next took place. For the Derby *Sultan* was installed first favourite by a very long way. His price was 16 G. M., whilst *Borderer*, the next in demand, only brought 9 G. M., or a gold mohur more than *Telegram*. How this horse managed to jump into the position of third favourite is more than I can tell. For, as I said in my last, he is without doubt one of the ugliest movers ever seen on a race-course. After *Telegram* [illegible] *Kadir* and the handsome little bay [illegible] these brought 6 G. M. each, whilst [illegible] *Whalebone*) and *Mobarik* brought [illegible] sixteen rupees each.

[illegible] by having been disposed of, the gentle[illegible] devoted their attention to the [illegible] the "Colonial." *Dirk Hatterick* on [illegible] of his reputation, no doubt, got [illegible] the others were as under:—

[illegible] 10 G. M.	*Debenture*	...	8 G. M.
[illegible] 7 G. M.	*Vowed*	...	4 G. M.
[illegible] 2 G. M.	*Adelaide*	... and	
	Mayode	...	1 G. M. each.

[illegible] close of the Lotteries there was a [illegible] about the match to come off the [illegible] morning, and a few bets were laid, in which [illegible] chester's mare, *Debenture*, was made the favourite at 6 to 4, her owner accommodating all comers at that figure, and it would seem from the result that he has made no mistake. The match turned out a most unsatisfactory one for both parties. About 7 o'clock the two competitors appeared at the post; *Medora* was ridden by Joseph, and *Debenture* by Tingey. *Debenture* appeared a little excited from the severe and quick preparations she has had, and seemed a trifle tucked up and dull in the coat. *Medora* was altogether the reverse of this. As far as condition went she was perfect, but she ran quite as green as Bardwan. On the signal being given, they got well away together. *Medora* being the quickest of the two in finding her legs, she led for a short distance. *Debenture* then joined her, and took up the running, which she carried on to the straight where *Medora* bolted and left *Debenture* to win as she liked.

[illegible] was going well at the time, and from what I saw of the struggle the result might have been different, but it is very difficult to give a correct opinion on this point, as they were both going well within themselves when the match came [illegible] sudden termination. I should like to [illegible] meet again, although *Debenture* has [illegible] the better of the weights, her age [illegible] years, whilst *Medora* is a year younger. [illegible] after the match had been run, there was [illegible] of galloping and trying which [illegible]. In my former letter [illegible]ely to be one of the [illegible]aw on Saturday, I [illegible] for his work on [illegible]burn up, [illegible]nd [illegible]

Recluse, late [illegible], is still a little off, and has not yet [illegible] an appearance. I hear he is sure to run, as there are very strong hopes of his recovery. His Trainer is taking every possible care of him, and will probably bring him to the Post. At present I see nothing to beat *Sultan* and *Recluse*.

The following are the latest arrivals up to Saturday night:—

Amsterdam.	*Dirk Hatterick.*
Vanderdecken.	*Elvira.*
Blink Bonny.	*Bonni Morn.*
Pickle.	*Baronet.*
Bellona.	*Forester.*
Cobweb.	*Morning Star.*
Sultan.	*Lord Durham.*
Starlight.	*Spider.*
	Diamond late Whalebone.

The probable starters for the Colonial are *Amsterdam, Dirk Hatterick, Bellona, Flying Arrow, Medora, Mayode* and *Debenture*.

From what I have said above it seems to look a good thing for the selected one of Messrs. Collins and Rimmer's lot.

STUMPS.

—*Bengal Hurkaru, Dec. 27.*

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POST OFFICE.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I have been looking over the *Bombay Gazette* Almanack for 1866, and, Mr. Editor, I think I have discovered one reason why we are all so jolly well humbugged by the Post Office with regard to the receipt and delivery of our letters. Let me refer yourself and readers to pages 239-240 of your Almanack: the former is headed *The Post Office*—it is *the* Post Office and no mistake.

ESTABLISHMENT.—1st. One Postmaster General—of course he is for the whole of the "Bombay Presidency" and does not do duty at the Post Office. 2nd. C. A. Stuart, Esquire, Post Master, Babajee Sudhoba—*Hindoo*, "Superintendent General, Post Office;" Gunput Rao Raghoba—*Hindoo*, "Head Assistant." And of course, although not mentioned in your Almanack, the remainder of the establishment consists of Portuguese, Hindoos and Mussulmen.

Go to the General Post Office yourself or send some proper person, and let him see if a *white face* is visible except he asks and *gains permission* to see the only European on the establishment, namely, the Post Master himself.

Now, I have known the Bombay Post Office for the last 34 years, and when first the *Hugh Lindsay* took the first Overland Mail some thirty years ago there were either three or four Europeans employed there.

How on earth the Post Master of Bombay with no European deputy, nor European assistant, gets on as well as he does, is a mystery to me. We are all truly in the hands of the natives, so far as the safety of our letters &c., are concerned, for it is utterly impossible for the Post Master *alone* to manage such a large establishment. There should, in my humble opinion, be an European assistant at the head of the Europe Department, who might be called Deputy Post Master, on a good salary, whose duty should be to look after the heads of the departments and keep the keys of the letter boxes—for many a letter that is put into the slit at the Post Office Box never reaches its destination, *and no one is to blame*.

It is useless making complaints; you will be told, *perhaps* your own sepoy, to whom you trusted your letter, misappropriated it himself.

Perhaps a committee of independent gentlemen, taken from the mercantile community, might, with advantage to the public, be appointed to examine into the state of affairs at the Post Office, and if the Post Master is overworked and has too much of the native element in his office, why not put two or three Europeans as inspectors on good salaries?

Could there be anything more ridiculous than the figure cut by the General Post Office jemadar at the trial of the Post Office delivery peon at the last Criminal Sessions? It will be remembered that the prisoner was acquitted for want of evidence, although the Bar table was strewed with undelivered packets of letter, *and all addressed*. After that, what safety is there? I could tell you some strange *facts* about missing letters, but not now.

CLIMAX.

II.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I live near a branch Post Office, which is daily open from ten in the morning to four in the afternoon. Out of those hours it is impossible to get anything from [illegible] those hours most of [illegible] labours are in the Fort. Others [illegible] unable to go in the heat of the day outside their own houses, and are too poor to send servants out. Can art contrive a branch post office to be of less use than this is? And yet as this so are all other branch post offices in this city of a million inhabitants!

If the authorities cannot afford to keep these branches open all day, let them open them from seven to ten and from four to seven daily. And if the postal authorities cannot or will not do this, let our Municipal Commissioner, or the Bench of Justices, take the matter up.

GRUMBLER.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(From our own Correspondents.)

BARODA, 30TH DECEMBER.

"EAT, drink, and be merry," for—this is Christmas time—a more pleasing finish to [illegible] sentence than the original [illegible] is the order of the day [illegible] yesterday Captain Fenwick, Assistant Resident, gave a picnic to the whole station at Dubbasa, some ten miles from this. By the courtesy of the Guicowar, tents in abundance were pitched and carriages provided for the company. The day was peculiarly fine and seasonable, and Captain Fenwick took very good care not to stint the flow of wine, &c., which being the case you will understand that the flow of wit and laughter kept up an equal stream; altogether a pleasanter picnic than this I do not think ever was, the feeling of those present appearing to warrant the conclusion that this one will prove to be the first of many.

Our Government ought really to be in a sound financial state, for "economy in small things" appears to be their determined motto. Till very recently Baroda boasted a Commissariat officer, or, if people like it better, a Commissariat officer boasted of being at Baroda, but, by a late order, Mr. Shewell has been removed, and a native agent sent in his stead. Now, I cannot but think this is a mistake; a station like this, where the work was trifling, was an excellent school for a young officer to learn his duties, and fit himself for a responsible position and if all the little appointments for the younger subalterns are done away with, they will have but small opportunity of becoming efficient. The appointment of Major Holt, the bazaar master, to the powers of a magistrate, which I spoke of in a former letter, has proved extremely useful. Major Holt is really our "Anstey" in a smaller way; in saying this, I refer not to any peculiarity of temper, as attributed to the learned Judge, but only to the fearless manner in which he administers justice to the rascally lot he has to deal with. He gave two years' imprisonment to a Parsee for dishonest practices, which had been unfortunately the constant habit of this individual. His weakness was (he being a clerk on the railway) to falsify the receipts for goods, so as to make it appear that lesser sums were in his hands than he really received. I believe his friends intend to petition Government against the hardship of punishing a man for trying to improve his income, and to demand that the magistrate be deprived of his powers for so unpleasantly exercising them, so you see the noble example of the right of petition, lately given in Bombay, has not been without its fruit. I suppose the fact of his belonging to "a most respectable family," scarcely less so than the Bottlewallas, though poorer, made his being indulged in the use of handcuffs, (the same as any common prisoner) very offensive to his feelings, and Major Holt, too, refused him permission to drive privately with a police sepoy to the railway station *en route* to Surat jail. So there is clearly good reason to call loudly for the interference of Government. Many other cases have occurred also to prove the good effect of having a magistrate here, for until the appointment was made, we were in this camp, which is in foreign territory, completely at the mercy of any thief, who, knowing the law, robbed you as he liked, and if it was a bazaar wallah, he could do so with impunity.

The Guicowar is going in heavily for the fine arts; he has been for some time past giving sittings for a picture of himself in gorgeous array, to Mr. Raynsford, an artist of considerable talent, and the painting is in an advanced state; when last seen, it gave promise of being one of the most successful efforts of Mr. Raynsford's pencil.

His Highness also patronises the photographer's art, and several extremely well delineated negatives of a large size have been taken [illegible] apparatus is, however, being constructed [illegible] it is hoped, will facilitate the production of pictures of full life size, without, as [illegible] [illegible] accuracy [illegible] the [illegible]

AHMEDABAD, 30TH DECEMBER.

CHRISTMAS has come and gone, bringing with it the real cold weather, which we must hope will not go from us for some time; the extra amount of amiability and physical power of endurance of the fatigues to be undergone in the pursuit of sociability and pleasure, which the cold weather imparts to the Anglo-Indian's weary mind and body, is at this festive season doubly valuable.

General Tapp, C.B., has arrived here and taken over the divisional command. After his residence at Bombay he may find Ahmedabad somewhat slow; he is, however, beginning well with his duties. Taken in the young ladies' point of view, what use is a General if he does not *go in* for dancing parties? Invitations for a ball have been issued by General Tapp and the Staff, to come off on the 2nd proximo. All the world and his wife are, I hear, to be there, beds being provided for the weary votaries of Terpsichore who come from a distance. Great preparations are being made, and as Colonel McLeod has undertaken the arrangements, we are pretty certain that everything will be *en regle*,—the fun hot and the wine cold; the music well chosen, and the floor well chalked.

The 56th Regiment, who were in camp here, left for embarkation. They were not strong, having given a large number of volunteers to regiments remaining in this country. The men going home struck me as being the youngest and freshest body of men I ever remember to have seen leaving India, although one could not grudge to them the prospect of seeing old England so soon, yet the reflection is forced on thinking men, that, if a *sufficient* inducement were held out to soldiers who, though young, yet are acclimated, to transfer their services to the relieving corps, that we would not see valuable men going home, and boyish recruits coming out, at such frightful expense to Government. Take for example the wing of the 49th Regiment lately here from England. The daily sick returns were some three or four times the average hospital states of European troops in this country, all owing to the inexperience of the men and their officers as to the mode of life suitable to a climate such as we have to deal with. Instances of military tyranny are, it appears, on the increase, and unless a strong hand checks them in the bud, I fear we shall hear of more of such practices. General Tapp has not been given much time to shake into his command, before his judgment and determination have been called upon. Baroda, report says, is likely to prove the "Mhow" of the Northern Division, but I have no fear of General Tapp's ability to deal promptly with the matter. Full particulars are not yet published, but the understood account is that Captain —— was taking his evening canter round camp with his wife, when Major —— made use of some coarse expression, shouting to Captain —— to "get out of the way," the Major being in his dog-cart galloping from the railway, trying to be in time for mess. The Captain called on the Major in a private note to explain the circumstance. The explanation given was that the expression used was not meant for the Captain; this was of course at once received by the aggrieved officer, but after some private correspondence the Major, finding himself in temporary command, during a few days' absence of his commanding officer, took it into his head to endeavour to obtain an apology from his junior, for having demanded an explanation. This was declined. Threats were now used that, if the private matter could not be settled, the military authority would be used; the threats not producing the expected effect, the Major came it strong, and sent his Adjutant to the Captain's house to place him under arrest in the middle of the night, or rather at three o'clock in the morning. There is also said to have been some serious abuse of authority and action on the Major's part, contrary to the laws of the army. Strange to say, after some time only [illegible] the account of the arrest came to General Tapp's ears, who acted most promptly, and sent orders to immediately fully release the Captain: his decision regarding the other officer is not yet known, but the general idea is, that a Court Martial on the Major is thought necessary by General Tapp. Much sympathy has been expressed for the Captain, who is very well known as a most accomplished officer, and is an exceedingly popular man in the Presidency. At this stage of the proceedings, I do not think it well to publish the names, as it is just possible some milder punishment may be adopted, though at present the first [illegible] is currently believed to be inevitable. Such are the outlines of the affair, [illegible] which much discussion amongst military men and others takes place. You shall hereafter have fuller particulars.

The illiberality of the Bombay and Baroda Railway, in not giving the public any reduction of charges and extension of time on return tickets at this holiday season, has been complained of a great deal, and in the interest of our poorer friends, I fully re-echo their sentiments:—it is to be hoped they will amend their ways in this, and indeed many other respects.

MHOW, 24TH DECEMBER.

THE F. Battery 18th Brigade R. A. marched into this station this morning. I have been informed that they left Kirkee on the 14th of last November, passing through Nuggur, Aurungabad, Ajunta, Asseerghur, &c., on their way.

Having heard a good deal of this Battery before, and being anxious, morever, to have a look at the Armstrongs, which [illegible] a novelty up in these regions, I [illegible] more than one visit to their camp and learnt some few particulars of their march which may prove interesting to your readers. At Kondapore the only two Armstrong Batteries in Bombay met, the one (B.-E. R. H. A) on their way to Poona to return their guns into the Arsenal as unfit for Horse Artillery purposes; the other, just commencing a long and tedious march to a station where possibly before long they may have a chance of proving the efficiency of the new guns. At the end of November the "F.'s" arrived in Aurungabad, a station in which I have passed many a pleasant day. The officers of the Contingent appear to have given both officers and men a hearty welcome; a cricket match was played, which ended in a tie, and entertainments of various descriptions came off. Large crowds of natives came down to inspect the guns; all seem to have been pretty well astonished with "two mouthed" *topes*, as the Armstrongs were christened, and prophesied speedy extermination to any future mutineers who might be rash enough to face them. The native city of Aurungabad is, I hear, going rapidly to the d[illegible]. The place is little more than a heap of ruins; houses are seldom or never rebuilt, and the population groan under the tyranny of the governing *Soobah*. Non-interference seems to be the policy of the Indian Government, and the natives suffer accordingly. At this rate the wild hog will soon become the lords of the city: large troops of these animals, even now, roam through the ruined houses and deserted streets during the night. The difficulties of the march seem to have commenced after leaving Aurungabad. The almost total absence of anything deserving the name of a road till reaching Nargaum, the steep nullahs and formidable ascents regarding which the Quartermaster General's route is silent, the very shaky and *kutcha* state of the several so-called ghat roads, combined with a general dearness of supplies, put the reputed efficiency of the Battery to the proof, and I must say they seem to have come very well through it; crime was rare, and they arrived in Mhow, as they left Kirkee, with an empty hospital and scarcely one sick horse.

The wonderful caves of Ajunta, regarding which we have all lately heard so much, came in for their fair share of attention. At Nargaum (which place by the bye is mentioned by the officers with horror, but by the men with admiration on account of the quantities of liquor procurable there,) the main road was regained, and the march proceeded pleasantly enough. At Berhanpore the Battery fell in with a wing of the 45th en route to Poona. It would have been well if this meeting could have been avoided. It could do no good, and might have done great harm, as the gunners would most assuredly do their best to find out something of the station they were going to, and what could the new arrivals tell them? Why little else but a tale of horror, sickness, want and woe, of men struck down in a night, of men buried by the wayside, of full hospitals, of bad water and worse barracks, fathers would bewail the loss of their children, wives their husbands, scarce a man but could add his mite, with good cause, to the general outcry against Neemuch. Luckily the F's seemed disposed to look on the bright side of affairs and as I understand the barracks they will occupy on arrival have been comparatively clear of cholera, they will, I trust, escape that dreadful scourge next hot weather.

And now a word to the authorities regarding the want of sanatory arrangements at the Railway stations on the high road to Mhow. I have seen these places myself, and have obtained the opinion of several medical officers regarding the encamping grounds at Lall Bagh and Nargau[illegible]. In the first place both are small, confined, ver[illegible] [illegible]ty, and unnecessarily close to the station, th[illegible] [illegible] used alike by Europeans and Natives, and [illegible]ss some measures are speedily taken to pr[illegible] ground in the vicinity, and [illegible] prevent wayf[illegible] from polluting the neighbourhood, Lall Bagh will become [illegible] Nargaum has [illegible], the ver[illegible] [illegible]bed of cholera [illegible] the greater part of the year. [illegible]vernment seem to wish to shroud or rather blot out everything connected with the fatal march. The survivors and others in [illegible] of course anxious to know whether [illegible]s of their comrades were in good or[illegible] [illegible] I feel I m[illegible] peak fo[illegible] [illegible]self [illegible] to [illegible] those at Burwai with the solitary exception of one on the top of the hill, were scarcely recognisable, and that another rainy season would obliterate all trace of the fearful tragedy. The grave at Baliwarra is supposed to be empty, some animal having burrowed into it. I feel it right that the public should be made acquainted with these things, as I can hardly believe this neglect has been intentional. Talking of fatal marches, is it true that eleven men out of eighty-three volunteers from H. M.'s 44th to the 106th died of cholera on the march from Deesa to Nusseerabad, and that they started from Belgaum so early in the season as the 8th October?

Rumour has it, that there is yet another act before the curtain comes down on the Court Journal scandal at Mhow. Connected with this I must not omit a fine story regarding the notoriety acquired by the gallant Colonel. He was lately standing on the platform of one of the railway stations on the new line, in company with two or three other officers, when a beery European pensioner employed by the Railway Company reeled up to the party, and inquired in a husky tone, "Do either of you gentlemen happen to be the notorious Crawley?"

FYZABAD, 27TH DECEMBER.

IN my last I promised to enter upon a notice of the town of Dera. Dera, as described by Mr. Carnegy, is a highly interesting locality from its ancient associations, both mythical and historical. When Ramchunder returned from his successful attack on Ceylon, it was necessary for him to seek absolution from the consequences of having killed Rawun, the offspring of a Brahmin, by bathing; and it was ordained that this ceremony should be performed in two places. The first of these places was to be indicated to him by his there seeing a crow bathing in the river, and, in so doing, it would become white. This incident is believed by his admirers actually to have occurred at Dhopah, a ghaut on the Goomtee, in the village of Shahgurh, four miles from Dera. There, then, Ramchunder bathed, and obtained his first absolution, subject to a second one in the Gogra at Neermulli Koond, near Gooptar Ghaut, Fyzabad. Subsequent to this purification, Ramchunder is said to have crossed the Goomtee at Dera the same evening, and here he is supposed to have performed the lamp-sacrifice (called *dheep churanah*), and thenceforth the place was known as Dheepnuggur. Why the name was changed to Dera no one can explain. The village of Hursain, which adjoins Dera, is also reverenced for its associations, for it is said that, after performing the sacrifice for lamps, Ramchunder slept in this village.

Overhanging Dhopah Ghaut, and situated on the right bank of the Goomtee, is a fine old masonry fort, the river face of which was of stone, some of it is still left, the past history of which seems to be disputed. One account is that its name is Garha, and that its builder was one of the Bhur kings of Oudh, who for its construction imported stone by water from Nepaul. Soon after the capture of Sultanpore it fell into the hands of the Mussulman invaders, who have since restored it, partly in brick and partly in mud. The other account is that the fort was built by Salem Shah, *alias* Jelal Khan, and is now commonly known by his name. He was the second son of the renowned Sher Shah, the successful rival and repeated vanquisher of the Emperor Humayon, and the conqueror of the country from Bengal to the Punjaub, but who was killed at the taking of Callingur, and buried in the well-known mausoleum in the tank at Sasseram. Salem Shah was Emperor in A. D. 1545-7, and, besides this fort, he built that portion of the Delhi palace, the name of which even Humayon could not change from Salemgurh. Five miles up the river is Passur ghaut. There are the ruins of a city that Munsoor Alli Khan, Sufter Jung, attempted to build a century and a half ago; but, before the walls had reached many feet in height, the plague broke out, and work was suspended, never to be resumed. It was then that Fyzabad was founded by the Soubadar just named, and which was extended and improved by his successor, Sooja-oo-Dowla.

The second great faction of the Rajkoomar clan are those of Meopoor. Zalim Sing ruled about a hundred years ago, and increased his possessions according to the fashion of the country. In A. D. 1809 war was declared between the rival [illegible] of Dera and Meopoor, regarding the possession of the village of Masora, and troops were arranged for battle. Baboo Madho Sing, of Dera, in person led the attack. It was successful, and Zalim and his three eldest sons were killed, while the fourth son received seventeen wounds. Seven months afterwards the battle was renewed, when Surrubdoun Sing, the grandson of old Zalim, avenged the death of his father and grandfather, slaying the leaders of the rival faction, and retaining possession of the field for the time. When the fourth or last son of Zalim Sing died, about forty years ago, the descendants of the other brother quarrelled about his share of the property. Arbitrators were appointed, but Futteh Bahadoor, one of the claimants, invited the other two, Surrubdoun and Sew-dishtroarani, to meet in the Bhysowlu grove, and arrange matters among themselves. They went in good faith, with only a few followers, thinking that, as the rendezvous was in British territory, there was little to fear. They had scarcely taken their seats on [illegible], when they were set upon by an armed party, and murdered in cold blood. After due enquiry, the three brothers, Sewraj Sing, Futteh Bahadoor, and Rugburdyal Sing, were outlawed by the British Government. Sewraj Sing subsequently met his fate in the following manner:—

Before annexation, Major A. P. Orr was Assistant to the Superintendent Oudh Frontier Police. He had long been watching the movements of Sewraj Sing, and he had traced him to the camp of the then Nazim, Maun Sing, (our present *friend*) at Amolah, pergunnah Bishur. He determined on his capture. The only hope appeared to be by a stealthy approach, and a harassing forced march had to be made. The weather was cold; it had rained all night, and so the legions that followed the Nazim had sought shelter in the neighbouring villages. Presently two Europeans, attended by one or two sowars, were seen to pass within a few paces of the Nizam's tent. They were challenged, and, as agreed upon, gave themselves out as belonging to a British cavalry regiment, which, they said, was encamped in the neighbourhood. They were allowed to pass on. One of the attendants then pointed to a man under a tree, who was attended by one or two others, and said that that was Sewraj Sing. One of the sowars then seized the outlaw by the hair, the latter swore a terrible oath, and a scuffle ensued. The sowars were all cut down; Sewraj Sing was wounded in the thigh, and the confusion was complete. The European officers threw themselves on the protection of the Nizam, who, fortunately, sheltered them. The wounded outlaw was carried off westward by his now assembled followers, and, as fate would have it, fell into Captain Orr's outstripped escort, who decapitated them. Thus ended a brave, though rash encounter. But for the rain, Sewraj Sing would have been attended, as usual, by his 200 desperadoes, and the result would have been very different.

Speaking of the shrines in this pergunnah, Mr. Carnegy tells us of two ponds at the village of Begethovah, named Mukree-kund and Huttiah-hurn, which have important mythological associations. The story of these is that one Mukree was a fairy at the court of the god Indra, who incurred the displeasure of her master, and was visited by his curse, and, in consequence, became a tadpole, inhabiting this pond. To her many importunities that she might be released from this *low estate*, Indra, at length, listened, and she was assured that, should she succeed in touching the foot of Mahabeer, the monkey god, she would be restored to her former self. During the war in Ceylon, which followed, between Ramchunder, the hero of the Rajpoots, and Rawun, the champion of Brahminism, Lutchmun, brother of the former, was sorely wounded and Hunooman was deputed to the Himalayas to fetch a charmed herb (Moolsajeewan) to effect his cure. On his journey Hunooman tarried at Begethovah. Rawun having heard of the deputation, Hunooman despatched his own maternal uncle, Kulmun, to intercept and detain him until the wounded Lutchmun should die, in the absence of the drug. On his arrival at this spot Hunooman encountered Kulmun, in the garb of a devotee, and, being beguiled by the latter, he agreed to adopt him as his future preceptor and guide. But Hunooman was thirsty from travel, and he was accordingly referred to the Mukreekund for water, and while he was drinking, the golden opportunity was accorded to the suffering tadpole, for which she had waited so long. She was at once restored to her former fairy-form, and exhibited her gratitude by divulging to Hunooman the plot of his enemy. The monkey-god then conceived the design of murdering Kulmun, but having the fear of the consequences of taking the life of a Brahmin before his eyes, he sought counsel of the fairy. She soon pointed out an escape from the embarrassment, and this was by simply bathing in the neighbouring pond, Huttiah-hurn, and having afforded this information, she disappeared into the clouds. Having rejoined the devotee Hunooman despatched him by driving him into the bowels of the earth, and he obtained the promised absolution by bathing in the pond indicated.

It is the recollection of these traditions that lends such lustre to this spot, although the tank [illegible] has long since ceased even to re[illegible] [illegible] there is [illegible] mysterious [illegible] [illegible] from [illegible] carried [illegible] mixed with the water of other places, [illegible]posed to be efficacious in washing out th[illegible] the remorseful [illegible] [illegible] of Suttaie Nath is another [illegible] On the right [illegible] the town of [illegible] said to have [illegible] built by Suttaie Nath Anghur, faqueer, two centuries and a half ago. It is said that there is a subterranean passage leading from this temple down to the water's edge below of 360 compartments; and that the darkness within is so intense that no one has yet ventured beyond the first three or four of these. It has been suggested that this passage was in reality a tunnel passing under the river, but the more likely story is that it was a covered way leading to the water's edge, for purposes of supply or escape. Such subterranean caverns were, according to Sir Henry Elliott, often constructed by the Bhurs, and have been found in the neighbouring districts of Goruckpoor, Azimgurh, &c., and as we find this one immediately adjoining an old Bhur city and stronghold, the inference seems unavoidable that it is one of these.

Mr. Carnegy gives an interesting account of professional thieves, which I shall briefly notice. It is well known that all over India there are *communities of professional thieves who travel to great distances from their homes, and carry on their depredations on a large scale, after different methods, known only to themselves. Three such communities have lately been traced, two of which belong to this district, and one to the neighbouring one of Jounpoor.* One of these parties consists of *Brahmins of three different tribes*, occupying six or more villages; the other colony has a distinctive well-known name of its own, and has its location nearer to Fyzabad. These thieves never steal near their homes; they never steal at night; they confine their operations to such well-known fairs as are held at Sonepoor, Hurdwar, Allahabad, Benares, &c., and to large wedding processions, and they restrict themselves to such valuables as gold and silver ornaments, shawls, metal utensils, and the like. They would demean themselves by stealing cattle. Their *modus operandi* is peculiar: they sally forth in parties of half a dozen, or more, highly respectable looking Brahmins, well provided with Brahminical beads, and not forgetting the Brahminical paint. They are attended by numerous boys, cute little Asiatics of the Oliver Twist stamp. When they have sighted the wished-for object, the men take up their position in the distance, and the urchins are let loose to do what they can: they are called *Ootaegeers*. If a boy succeeds, he passes on the article to the next one, who passes it on again, until it reaches three men who are watching the result. If a boy is detected and caught, the men unite with the crowd in denouncing the miscreant, but in the end they counsel a release, after it has been duly elucidated by a previously well-announced series of questions that the offender is himself a juvenile Brahmin, who, having been forsaken by his parents, has thus come to grief. The vocation of these people is still in full operation, and there seems to be little prospect of putting an end to it.

There is a well known family of Pundits who possess the village of Lutchmunpoor in this pergunnah. The chief Pundit, Lutchmeedut, according to his own account, was held in high estimation by the late Mr. Thomason, who had him at Allahabad for more than a month, giving "Bywastehs" and his opinion on many points. He calls himself seventy men. His nephew, Sooraj Narain, is said to be superior in attainments to Oomadut Pundit, of Ajoodhya, whom he has more than once vanquished in argument. He was six years at Benares finishing his education, during which period he candidly confesses he was often worsted in discussions which he had held with Dr. Ballantyne, with whom he appears to have been intimate. It is curious to see men of so much learning in such an out of the way place. The head of the family enjoys the honorary distinction of "Acharuss," one who can teach all the six Shastrees. He receives the *enormous* pension from Government, in lieu of resumed lands, of rupees *eighty-two and fourteen annas per annum.*

BENGAL.

IN addition to the works on the extension line of the Eastern Bengal Railway to the river Gorai, to which we alluded a few days ago, we have been informed that the surveying operations on the proposed extension line to Golaundo, a distance of about 45 miles, have also been commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Leslie, the new Chief Engineer of the Company.—*Hurkaru, Dec. 27.*

SEASONABLE.—A Toronto letter of the 27th ultimo says:—"We have four inches of snow, and it is still falling."—*Times.*

MADRAS.

THE "ISABELLA HERCUS."—Our readers will observe that this ship appears in the list of vessels expected, and we are glad to be able to state that she will ere long be in our roads. She was one of the ill-starred number of ships that caught the brunt of the recent cyclone and suffered very much the same misfortune as fell to the fate of the good ship *Devonport*. Having made a long and tedious voyage of 128 days from Liverpool, during the whole of which time the weather continued so fair as to raise a suspicion in the mind of the commander that it could not last much longer, the *Isabella Hercus* sighted the Madras lighthouse on the night of the dreadful visitation with the dread of being met with the full force of a cyclone and without the smallest hope of having a safe anchorage. An hour scarcely elapsed when the raging of the winds and the swelling of the waves making mountainous seas on all sides clearly realised the forebodings of the commander and his crew. The cyclone burst with an awful force over their heads, carrying away every mast and leaving the *Isabella Hercus* totally dismasted. A strong current, travelling at the velocity of a hundred and twenty-five miles a day bore the vessel with it, and while off the North East of Ceylon, the *Isabella Hercus* met the crew of the foundered *Castor*, some in boats, some on rafts, but all trying to save their lives. This was providential for the crew and commander of the latter vessel, for the *Isabella Hercus* rescued one and all of them from a miserable fate. It was the intention of the commander of the *Hercus* to fetch Trincomallee, but this the rapidity of the current and the general bad weather prevented him from doing; and he was accordingly swept round the Peninsula and Ceylon till he reached Beypore. She now lies in dock at Beypore, and will shortly be fit for service again. We are sorry to hear however that, though the majority of the ship's crew suffered no personal harm, two or three sustained severe injuries,—indeed one poor seaman was buried at Beypore the day after that port was fetched.—*Athenæum and Daily News, Dec. 28.*

PAPER CURRENCY BILL.

(From the Englishman, Dec. 27.)

ON Friday Mr. Massey moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the amendment of the Paper Currency Act. For the second time this session the legislature is brought face to face with a subject in which the necessity for large measures of reform is most obvious and emergent, and has long been insisted on by public opinion. In both cases, the measures proposed not only entirely miss the direction in which the public wants lie, but are actually retrogressive. We have already noticed the new Post Office Bill, as a tantalising abortion, not worth the trouble of a separate enactment. Mr. Massey's Bill is no better; indeed, it makes no pretension to put the paper currency on a more popular footing than before. If there was one direction more than another in which Mr. Massey had a fair opportunity for doing good, it was this. Under the circumstances of the case, the title of a Government Paper Currency Amendment Act was a very tempting one to the public; and those not in the secret naturally expected that some attempt, however moderate, would be made to render the currency notes more useful than they are. The Bill, however, takes the opposite direction; its object is the convenience, not of the public, but of the Government. The abolition of the privilege accorded to merchants of receiving currency notes in exchange for bullion—a privilege almost absolutely necessary in the present state of trade, and with the present Mint machinery—is the sole object of the Bill. Mr. Massey's reasons for this abolition are all just enough in themselves, but they embrace only one side of the question. Abstractedly, we can say little or nothing against them, but there are very good counter-reasons to be urged against the measure. Government, on their part, say, and say justly, that they are not justified in encountering the risk of a dangerous run on their exchequer to benefit the mercantile public. The public, on the other hand, with as good reason, may say that Government is not justified in detaining bullion tendered for coinage one hour longer than would be unavoidable, with the most efficient machinery for that operation. It is simply a question between the infliction upon commerce of an inconvenience of a most serious nature, and one which, at a period of pressure, might be of a most fatal nature, which it is equally within the duty and the power of the Government, and beyond the power of the mercantile community themselves to remove; and the suffering by Government of an inconvenience which they prolong of their own option, rather than adopt the course which would render both these alternatives unnecessary. We do not hesitate to say that the Government is bound to suffer whatever inconvenience may result from the operation of the unamended Act, rather than the mercantile community that which would result from its amendment, as now proposed, for the simple reason that, while the Government is responsible in the one case, the merchants are not in the other; and [illegible] Government has it in its power to [illegible] [illegible] inconvenience [illegible] to either [illegible] und[illegible] these circumstances, to enquire whether the inconvenience arising to the Government from the exchange of currency notes for bullion, or that which will be entailed on commerce by the amendment proposed by Mr. Massey, would be the greater, or in which case the risk would be the more real. The result of such an enquiry would probably be rebutted by the argument that any inconvenience to the Government, however small, is of more importance than any to the mercantile community, however great. Mr. Massey's measure would be unobjectionable, and even praiseworthy, if, *pari passu* with it, we had any endeavour, or even evidence of any determination, to place the Mint on a footing of efficiency, and render it equal, both actually and prospectively, to the growing demands of our trade. As matters at present stand, we fear the next commercial crisis in Calcutta will be greatly aggravated by Mr. Massey's amendment; whereas we had a right to expect *that it would be as greatly alleviated by the creation, through an improved paper currency, of a means of restoring confidence, which, when opportunely used, has never yet failed.*

THE AMERICAN COTTON SUPPLY.*

(From the Liverpool Albion.)

MR. GEO. M'HENRY, who was to have succeeded Mr. Trenham as the treasurer of the Confederate States, has issued an interesting pamphlet, for private circulation, on the "Cotton Supply of the United States of America." He considers the quantity in the South at the end of the war to have been less than is at present estimated, and the crop of 1865 to yield 400,000 bales. He starts from the basis of the report of Mr. G. A. Trenham to the Confederate Congress on 7th Nov. 1864, which named 2,000,000 of bales as the estimate at that period.

"This estimate of the Confederate Secretary, Mr. George A. Trenholm, a gentleman well-versed in the cotton trade, was no reckless statement. For some weeks previously, the officers, agents, and tax-collectors of the Richmond Government, whose name was legion, scattered as they were throughout every portion of the cotton-growing States, had been gathering and sending into the Cabinet information upon the subject; and the result was the data from which Mr. Trenholm made up his estimate. This report, then, I propose to verify, by the following account of the culture of, and commerce in cotton, during the years 1861 to 1865 inclusive, with some comments on the crops of the preceding ten years. It may, however, be stated in passing, that it was quite natural for the Secretary, in the midst of the war, in furnishing his statement to the world, at a period, too, when he was about despatching an agent (Mr. Kenner) to Europe to negotiate a fresh loan of £15,000,000 sterling to, at least, not under-estimate the quantity of cotton then on hand, which, owing to the period of the year, included the crop of 1864. I shall then, as a starting-point, take Mr. Trenholm's figures:—

	Bales.	Bales.
Thus, the quantity of cotton in the South at the commencement of the last commercial year, October 1864, was		2,000,000
From which deduct		
The quantity of cotton received in Europe since that time, say	300,000	
The quantity of cotton now at sea for Europe, say	100,000	
The quantity of cotton since consumed by the mills of all the American States, North and South, as well as by hand-looms, say	900,000	
The quantity of cotton since destroyed by fire, wasted, damaged, and rotted in the South, and lost at sea, say	350,000	1,650,000
Leaving of old crops on hand Nov. 1st, 1865		350,000
To which add the estimated production of 1865		400,000
Total quantity of cott[illegible] all the States, North [illegible] South, November 1s[illegible]		750,000

[illegible] figures given in the above statement, for the quantity of cotton consumed in the American States, North and South, within the last thirteen months, may appear excessive.

"But it must be remembered that at the commencement of that period, there was hardly any raw cotton in the Northern States. So short run were the mills of those States, and so large was the demand upon them for cotton goods, that the Federal Congress was obliged to rescind its orders forbidding traffic with the enemy. This measure of the Washington Congress was willingly acquiesced in by the Confederate authorities, who, contrary to their own laws, 'winked at' the enormous swapping transactions, or exchanging cotton for bacon, pound for pound, which in a few weeks afterwards began to take place all along the lines, and which were continued, without intermission, until the termination of hostilities. By the operation the Northern States received cheap cotton, which caused them to suspend, nearly altogether, their purchases of that staple at Liverpool; and the Southern States obtained dear bacon, which enabled them to drive the wolf from their doors. It is probable, however, that a large share of the profits was pocketed by the shoddy-men of both sections, appointed to negotiate the transactions. Thus it was that the New England and other Northern mills were not only furnished with cotton to start their machinery afresh, but to keep it supplied with the much-needed raw material; and thus it was that the people of the Northern States were likewise enabled to get on with such light importations of British cotton goods, up to the month of September of this year, when, with the addition of a large Southern demand for cotton fabrics, even the Northern mills, extensive as they are, were found incapable the [illegible] demand upon them. The Federal census of 1860, in referring to the manufacture of cotton goods in all the American States in 1859, six years ago, says.—The quantity of cotton used in the fabrication of the above goods was 364,036,123 lbs, or 910,090 bales of 400 lbs. each. The same census, farther on, when alluding to the manufacture of mixed goods, says:—'In the manufacture of these mixed goods, the amount of cotton consumed is 16,008,625 lbs., which, with 364,036,123 lbs. used in making cotton goods, as previously stated, amounts to 380,044,748 lbs., or 950,112 bales, exclusive of a considerable quantity used annually in household manufactures, and for various other purposes.'

"There has been a considerable increase in the spinning force of the Northern States since 1859. So also has there been a very large increase in the spinning force of the Southern States since that year, particularly since the breaking out of the war, not only by the use of additional machinery, but by the aid of the fingers of the ladies, old and young, married and single—all of whom were 'spinsters' during the continuance of the conflict.

"The blankets in the Southern States were delivered to the army, and cotton 'comfortables' substituted. The hair cushions of church pews were given to the hospitals, and cotton cushions used in lieu thereof. Cotton, in fact, was employed for every conceivable purpose. The figures of the British Board of Trade returns clearly indicate how scarce cotton goods of all kinds must have become, especially in the Northern States. Though the British exports of cotton goods to the United States in September of this year were so large, they only figured to three-fourths the extent of those in the same month of 1860; and, in consequence of the exports from January to August having been so limited, only 37,349,326 yards—the total quantity in the nine months, including September, was, it will be seen, only one-third in extent as compared with the same period in 1860. This demonstrates that the wants of the Northern States for over a year were supplied by Southern cotton; for their stocks of cotton goods had been reduced to a minimum point as far back as 1863. The Northern States, when the war commenced, however, were in possession of large stocks of raw cotton and cotton goods. At least one-third of the old crops of cotton remaining over in the South at the conclusion of the war, was quite unfit for manufacturing cotton cloth. Owing to the great expense of running the blockade, and passing the cotton, a bulky article, through the military lines, none but good cotton was sent from the Confederacy. Whatever damaged cotton arrived in Liverpool, received its damage in Mexico, or in the Islands, or at sea, a large part of the cargoes of blockade-runners having been placed on deck. This renders the proportion of damaged cotton in the South greater than it otherwise would have been. There is, however, some value to this rubbish cotton, for making paper, stuffing furniture, &c. Much of the cotton already received at the Southern ports is of this damaged sort. In ordinary times the cotton is sent to the ports direct from the plantations, and exported in the original packages, which are very regular in size, at the respective places of shipment. The conductors of the several price currents keep a record of the quantity received, from which they deduct the quantity cleared, and the remainder forms their weekly statement of 'stock on hand and on shipboard.' This is a very easy and at the same time an accurate manner of keeping the account, and renders the 'taking stock' quite unnecessary. But this season a large portion of the cotton has been sent to the ports by speculators who have purchased and held it in the interior, and the packages are not, as formerly, of a regular size. They vary from a gunny bag containing 60lbs. of cotton, to a bale containing 500lbs., yet each package is recorded in the receipts as a bale of cotton. The quality of the cotton, too, is so irregular, that that which is sold at the ports is, in most cases, properly assorted and re-baled in the ordinary sized packages; the bales as exported, therefore, average heavier weights than the bales as received. The conductors of the price currents, however, make no allowance for this alteration of the bales; and by continuing the old manner of estimating the stock on hand, their figures for that item become fabulous."

Thus the New Orleans price current of October 7th, states that the "stock on hand and on shipboard," was 106,770 bales, when, in fact, there was no such quantity of cotton at the port.

"Probably 30,000 bales, or less, would include the whole stock if the cotton were counted. There were only six large ships in port at the time, yet the very same journal states, when speaking of freights, that there has been little or no variation by sailing vessels. There is an abundance of tonnage for Liverpool and Havre as will be seen from reference to our shipping list which records the [illegible] of ships just named. This paucity of tonnage with [illegible] freights, shows clearly that the stock of cott[illegible] very small. At the same period in 1859, there were 60 shi[illegible] and a stock of cotton consisting of 153,281 bales; and in 1860 there were 75 ships, and 198,924 bales of cotton. Cotton is sent to New Orleans to be forwarded to other places—not to be consumed there. If it were [illegible] the stock of cotton was 106,770 bales, six ships would not be 'an abundance of tonnage for Liverpool and Ha[illegible]. There was to be sure some activity in steamship freigh[illegible] York, but the steamers running between the two ports are few in number, and they are all small in cargo capacity. [illegible] habit of measuring the quantity of cotton by the ba[illegible] [illegible] be discontinued until the trade resumes its normal [illegible].

During the infancy of the cotton trade, the ba[illegible] countries weighed 150 pounds each. As the c[illegible] became older the packages increased in size; a[illegible] in [illegible] two countries are the bales now alike in weight. Even in each American state the weight of the bale differs. [illegible] present, then, talking and writing in bales is very [illegible] create confusion as to quantity.

"The 38,000 bales captured by General [illegible] Savanah when afterwards weighed at New [illegible] ed to be but 17,000 bales of cotton [illegible] reported receipts of cotton since [illegible] were removed, July 1, 1865, will [illegible] in like proportions, to a very great deg[illegible] to suppose that upwards of 600,000 bales [illegible] of good cotton have been received [illegible]

[illegible] that the [illegible] cotton remaining i[illegible] must [illegible] be overlo[illegible] dep[illegible] for [illegible] by the large pro[illegible]tion of [illegible]

"I al[illegible] The South has always been ver[illegible] tion of cotton, and since the war [illegible]ly. It is, therefore, probable, [illegible] ruling, and likely to rule, [illegible] which has actually gone [illegible] character of merchandise, will be [illegible] of commerce. Such i[illegible] example of many of the [illegible] who, influenced by the gre[illegible] tents of their [illegible] be noted that, in [illegible] saved from [illegible] by [illegible] on a [illegible] over board [illegible] the [illegible] Sound, in [illegible] had, out of [illegible] event, k[illegible] cotton for twenty-[illegible] article of [illegible] in his drawing-room, was induced [illegible] with it in [illegible]ence of the great mo[illegible] value it attained.

The result[illegible] M'Henry's investigations and inqui[illegible] in the South [illegible] to the quantity of cotton on hand proved that [illegible]nholm's figures, if they were intended to represent [illegible] marketable cotton, were rather over than under the m[illegible].

"Some very exaggerated notions have prevailed on both sides of the Atlantic concerning the quantity of cotton that can be produced in the South. Cotton cultivation is a question of labour there as in all cotton-growing countries, except China and Japan, where it is a question of land. Southern politicians have made many blunders in respect to this very important matter. The cotton States proper never possessed sufficient labour to cultivate above 3,800,000 bales of cotton, without purchasing largely of food and other supplies from the neighbouring States. This is shown by the annual cotton crops, thus:—In 1851, 3,015,029 bales; 1852, 3,262,882; 1853, 2,930,027; 1854, 2,847,339; 1855, 3,527,845; 1856, 2,939,519; 1857, 3,113,962. —Total, 21,636,603 bales. About 300,000 bales of the crop of 1854 were detained in the interior in consequence of the low water of the rivers, which circumstance augmented the apparent quantity grown in 1855. The production of cotton in the American States was very regular in its increase up to the time of the close of the Crimean war, having averaged, as will be noticed by the above table, 3,090,943 bales per annum in the period of seven years. The high prices for grain that existed in Western Europe in 1855 and 1856, caused by the usual supplies from Russia being suspended, stimulated the growth of cereals in the Western States of America to such an extent that, when peace was concluded in 1857, and the Russian ports again opened, the European demand for American grain fell off, and prices receded to a very low rate in the Western States. This attracted the attention of the cotton planters of the Valley of the Mississippi, and they then concluded to buy their provisions in the West, and to turn that portion of their labour which had hitherto been engaged in raising food to the cultivation of cotton. The result was that their succeeding crops were—1858, 3,851,481 bales; 1859, 4,675,770 bales; 1860, 3,656,086 bales; total, 12,183,337 bales. The Federal census of 1850 and 1860 records the weight of the cotton grown in 1849 and 1859. In that decade the increase in the growth of cotton was over 119 per cent.; whereas, according to the census figures, the increase in the labour of the cotton States was only 35 per cent. The season of 1859, however, was very long and peculiarly favourable for cultivation, particularly in Texas, the most uncertain of all the States for growing cotton. The conclusion of peace with Russia, the breaking out of the mutiny in India the same year, 1857, and the subsequent settlement of that difficulty, as well as of the disturbance with China, were, in fact, the real causes of the increased production, and the increased, though artificial, demand for the additional yield of cotton from the soil of the Southern States. Peace with Russia, as just remarked, lowered the price of grain in the Western States, and thus indirectly induced an augmentation in the cotton culture. Peace with India and with China, each coming in turn, increased the demand for cotton goods, and caused an extension of the spinning force of Europe and America to 30 per cent. beyond its former capacity. The manufacturing business became so profitable for a time that it was, eventually, overdone."

Had the Southern crop of 1861, which was not planted for over 3,500,000 bales, been exported in due course, there would have been no real consumptive demand for it; and owing to the then peculiar condition of the [illegible], it would not have commanded, at the hands of speculators, [illegible] three pence per pound—a price that would have left nothing for the planter, and, therefore rendered the negroes valueless—the price of slaves being regulated by the price of cotton. The cotton crop of 1861 was not only carelessly picked but [illegible] cared for.

"[illegible] was only sufficient bagging at the time in the South [illegible] cover 1,000,000 bales; and, as is well-known, there never has been much accommodation for the storage of cotton in the interior of the States. It has always been the habit of the planters to forward the produce to the ports so soon as ginned and baled, the rivers rising just at the right time for transportation to market. There was no inducement during the war to continue a large cultivation of cotton; even the prices at Liverpool, at the time of the planting season of 1862, had not advanced greatly, and seed was not that year committed to the ground for over 1,000,000 bales. It costs money to grow cotton even when the labour portion of the expense is capitalized; and without a market to reimburse themselves the planters, most of whom were off to the wars, were not encouraged to pursue their business to its former extent. In 1863 and 1864, owing to the requests of the governors of the cotton State, cotton cultivation was further reduced in each of those years to 500,000 bales, and more labour devoted to the production of food. The books of the 'Tax in Kind' bureau, record only 150,000 bales of 400 pounds each for 1863, and 135,000 bales of 400 pounds each for 1864, as the yield of the cotton States east of the Mississippi; but the chief of that bureau expressed the opinion that the returns were somewhat understated, though not greatly so. During the war nearly 1,000,000 bales of cotton eluded the blockade, and were passed through the Federal lines. Another 1,000,000 bales have been destroyed by fire, and the consumption and wastage have been enormous."

Mr. M'Henry sets down the cotton crop of 1865 at 400,000 bales, though he does not believe that with the very closest picking it will yield over 350,000 bales of the average weight.

"The planting took place during very troublous times, and the planting season had terminated before the cessation of hostilities. Were it not for the fact that a large number of negroes, for some months after peace, remained faithful to their former masters, the crop would not have produced more th[illegible] 150,000 bales of cotton. The wild estimates of this ye[illegible] growth arise chiefly from the presumption that a large quantity has been cultivated in Texas. This presumption is incorrect. The largest crop ever grown in Texas was that of 1859, when that State contributed a little over 300,000 bales. But then, as before remarked, the season referred to was unusually favourable, and Texas, owing to her climate, is the most uncertain State for the cultivation of cotton. Texas, to be sure, had, the [illegible] years, large accessions to her slave labour. The slaves, however, were merely sent there as a place of safety, and, except in a few instances, [illegible] intended to be permanently domiciled. It was difficult enough to get food for their own sustenance. Cotton during the war was not a remunerative crop to the Texan planter. The heavy expense connected with the transportation a great distance across the State, combined with the fraudulent exactions of the military authorities, left little or nothing for the producer. There was, therefore, no greater inducement to grow cotton in Texas than there was in the States east of the Mississippi."

In regard to the crop of 1866, Mr. M'Henry says:—

"The cotton crop for 1866 must necessarily be very small. The negroes, as freedmen, will not work steadily, and the climate of the greater part of the cotton region during the height of the growing season, renders it impossible to introduce white labour. The truth is cotton can only be cultivated extensively in the Southern States by negro labour, and negro labour can only be controlled under the semi-patriarchal system called slavery, lately existing in those States. A 'strike' in the South would imperil an entire crop. The machinery of nature cannot be suspended to await the caprice of the black 'operative.' Many of the planters and politicians of the South are as stupid on this subject as the abolitionists of the North. They argue that slave labour has been the most expensive system of labour known to the world; and they ignorantly suppose that slavery was kept up for political purposes, or in order to defy outside sentiment. They omit to consider that while slavery is, indisputably, a most expensive system of labour, that it is the only system of labour that can be used advantageously on the greater number of the cotton and rice plantations; and they, likewise, omit to consider that neither for politics, nor for the purpose of 'defying the world' could slavery have stood for a day."

Long before the planting season of 1867 is reached, this question of freed labour will be fully settled in the minds of the American people, North and South.

"My countrymen of the Northern States are much more practical in many respects than those of the Southern States; and although they are, in a measure, compromised to the policy of emancipation, if they become convinced that a mistake has been made, they will, I am sure, lay aside false pride, and retrace their steps. They have, perhaps, a deeper interest in the productions of the South than the Southerners themselves. Cotton at two shillings sterling per pound is a very tempting price. Will, then, the people of the Northern States permit the negroes to remain in idleness, with cotton lands going to waste, that would, by cultivation, tend in a great degree to palliate the burden of the Federal debt, and stimulate the commerce of all the States? Should, then, the people of the North elect to have cotton, the crop of 1867 will be the largest ever grown; for the quantity of labour in the cotton States proper will be greater than before the war, in consequence of the large emigration of negroes thither from the border States. The disbanding of the Federal army, too, will with the aid of high prices for grain likely to rule in the meantime augment the crops of the West, so as to supply the South with food next year, and thereby enable a full share of the negro labour to be devoted to the culture of cotton."

Mr. M'Henry believes that India, having the last two years overshipped herself of raw cotton and under-imported herself of cotton goods, she will demand a greater weight of goods in 1866 than she will be able to spare of raw cotton. Should the supply of good staple cotton permanently fall off, India will again take to making all the cotton goods she requires for her own consumption.

"It never has paid, and never will pay, to import cotton from India into England, and to export it back from England to India in the manufactured state, unless upon gradually advancing markets such as there have been since 1861."

Mr. M'Henry takes an unfavourable view of the Liverpool cotton brokers.

"It is a remarkable fact that, with one or two exceptions, the Liverpool brokers and merchants have not been able to grapple with this cotton question in its abnormal condition. They have not only by their bad management entailed great losses upon many of my countrymen, but they have, likewise, by their erroneous advices, prevented them from reaping large profits."

The month of September of this year, 1865, commenced with only a four months' supply of cotton [illegible] [illegible] hands of consumers, and with [illegible] cotton of all the growing countries. [illegible] in the cultivation of cotton [illegible] countries [illegible] than the Southern States [illegible] over 50[illegible] in excess of the [illegible] countries [illegible] factu[illegible] [illegible]

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[illegible] AND INSU-

[illegible] Legislative Council of [illegible] lity. [illegible] IN 9000 SHARES OF

[illegible] of Shett Hathising [illegible] firm of Munsookbhoy [illegible] firm of Shett Tarrachund [illegible] the firm of Shett Jaichand

[illegible] EDABAD.

[illegible], and BROACH.

[illegible] KING DEPARTMENT.

DEPOSITS.

—Interest will be allowed on daily Balances [illegible]0 and not exceeding Rupees 50,000 at the rate [illegible] annum. A higher rate will be allowed subject to [illegible]nt.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

[illegible]osits for 3 months certain at 3 per cent. per annum.
for 6 Ditto. at 4 Ditto ditto.
„ 12 Ditto. „ 5 Ditto ditto.

[illegible] a longer period than twelve months will be received [illegible] may be arranged on application to the undersigned. [illegible] Branch grants Drafts on Ahmedabad, Broach, and [illegible] current rates of exchange.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

[illegible]pany discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans [illegible] and other approved securities.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

The Company accepts Marine risks on Goods shipped in steamers and sailing vessels to Great Britain and China, and Dhollera, Broach, and other ports of Guzerat.

Goods and Cash sent to Surat, Broach, Ahmedabad, Nerriad, and Ahmedabad by mail are also insured by this Company.

PRANLAL MATHURADAS, Agent.

Ahmedabad Banking and Insurance Company's Office, Bombay Branch, No. 2[illegible], Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, 5th August 1865.

BANK OF INDIA.—Incorporated, with Unlimited Liability, under Act No. XIX. of 1857, of the Legislative Council of India.

CAPITAL.—SIXTY LACS OF RUPEES, IN 24,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Head Office—Bombay.

London Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.
Branches—London, Calcutta, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—

At 6 months' sight .. .. at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 do. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
3 do. .. .. at 1s. 11¾d.
2 do. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.
1 do. .. .. at 1s. 11½d.
On demand .. .. at 1s. 11¼d.

DEPOSITS.

Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months certain ... 3 „
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

ADVANCES.

The Bank grants Loans against Government Securities, &c., and discounts Government and approved Private Bills and Hoondies.

COMMISSION.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities, Bank or other shares for ¼ per cent.

Government or other Securities received for safe custody and Interest of Dividends thereon drawn, free of charge.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent.

[illegible] Hoondies should be made payable; and all letters addressed, "[illegible] Manager Bank of India."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank or by letter to the Manager.

Bombay, [illegible] Nov. 1864. JOHN GRAY Manager

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854. Recognised by Act No. VIII. of 1862, of the Legislative Council of India. PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000). RESERVE FUND—Francs 10,000,000 (£400,000).

Head Office, Rue Bergere Paris. Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghae, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION [illegible] LONDON; GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCE Co. [illegible]mited); and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

OFFICES—No. 9, RAMPART ROW.

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects [illegible]

On London
„ France and the Continent of Europe.
„ Egypt
„ Calcutta.
„ Madras and Pondicherry.
„ [illegible], Shanghae, and Cochin-China.
„ Bourbon (Reunion) and Mauritius.
„ [illegible] and Melbourne.
„ [illegible]pore and Java.
[illegible] rates.

DEPOSITS.

[illegible] at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits [illegible] demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000, or more than Rs. [illegible]

Deposits at [illegible] months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
ditto 4 do.
ditto 5 do.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

[illegible] Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

[illegible] further information as to rates of business &c., may be had at this Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Bombay 11th August 1865. OTTO MULLER, Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50 .... 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 3 do. .... 2s. 0¼d. „
„ 2 do. .... 2s. 0⅛d. „
„ 1 .... 2s. 0⅛d. „
On demand .... 2s. 0d. „
On Scotland do. } 1s. 11½d. „
On Ireland do. }
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 6 days' sight. } 1s. 11½d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for [illegible] per cent. [illegible] 4 [illegible]

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities. All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

Bombay, 17th November 1865.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
Do. „ at 3 at 2s. 0¼d. „
Do. „ Demand .... }
Do. Scotland „ .... } 2s. 0d.
Do. Ireland „ .... }

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d.

Drafts at six months' sight are drawn on the Union Bank of London.

Drafts on demand are drawn on the Bank of England.

N. B.—No draft at six months' sight is granted for any sum under £[illegible]

[illegible] £1 and under £20 are drawn on demand only, and sums [illegible] are remitted by advice.

DEPOSITS.

The rates of interest at present allowed by the Corporation on deposits of Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000 are—

[illegible] payable on demand .... 2 per cent. per annum.
3 months' sight .... 3 „ „
6 „ .... 4 „ „
12 „ .... 5 „ „

The interest on the class of Deposits at payable fixed periods after [illegible] ceases at maturity.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization [illegible] be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 24th October 1865.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY BANK (LIMITED).—Incorporated with limited liability under Acts XIX. of 1857 and VII. of 1860 of the Legislative Council of India.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.—ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 40,000 SHARES OF Rs. 250 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Paid up Capital 5,900,000.

OFFICES—No. 40, MEDOW STREET.

Board of Directors.

PESTONJEE NOWROJEE POCHAJEE, Esq.
DOSSABHOY FRAMJEE CAMA, Esq.
NOWROJEE MANECKJEE WADIA, Esq.
RUSTOMJEE FRAMJEE MEHTA, Esq.
NAPOORJEE ARDASEER VANDY, Esq.

Auditors.

ARTHUR HUDSON, Esq., (of Messrs. Robinson & Co.)
[illegible] L. BAGGIN, Esq.

Solicitor.

W. H. CRAWFORD, Esq.

London Bankers.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants drafts on the Union Bank of London at the following rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight .... 2s. 1d. per rupee.
[illegible] do. .... 2s. 0½d. „
[illegible] do. .... 2s. 0¼d. „
[illegible] .... 2s. 0⅛d. „
[illegible] .... 2s. 0d. „

Drafts for amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on [illegible]

REMITTANCE.

The [illegible] convenience of Constituents or others not resident in [illegible] the Bank will, when requested, remit the first of Exchange of its drafts direct to Europe on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the draft is to be sent, if to a Lady [illegible] Christian name or names should be given in full.

All Hoondies or orders for realisation should be made payable to the Bombay Presidency Bank (Limited), or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance [illegible] 500 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless otherwise [illegible]

FIXED DEPOSITS

Interest is allowed on Deposits subject to [illegible] notice of withdrawal 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 500 or above Rs. 10,000 [illegible] special agreement.

ADVANCES AND DISCOUNT.

[illegible] Money on Bullion, Land, Houses, Government [illegible] and Merchandise, and discounts approved Bills and [illegible]

COMMISSION.

[illegible] purchase or sale of Government or other [illegible] for safe custody, and the realisation [illegible]

[illegible] per cent.

[illegible] on application [illegible]

[illegible] ROBERT [illegible], Manager.

[illegible]

[illegible] — LONDON AND BOMBAY BANK AND GENERAL FINANCIAL AND INSURANCE AGENCY CORPORATION (LIMITED).

Capital Two Millions Sterling in 2,00,000, shares of Ten Pounds each.

Head Office 24, Old Jewry, London.
Branches at Bombay, Alexandria and Marseilles.

Board of Directors.

George Henry Brown, Esq., Director Universal Life Assurance Company.
John Brown, Esq., Culvers, Hadham Herts.
William W. Cargill, Esq., Connaught Place West, Hyde Park.
Eugene Collins, Esq., Kensington Park Gardens.
James H. Crawford, Esq., Chantrey House, Berks.
James B. Cumming, Esq. (Messrs. Cumming & Co.), Leadenhall Street.
Warine B. M. Lysley, Esq., Director of Bombay Gas Company.
William J. Maxwell, Esq., Director National Provincial Bank of England.
Sir Thomas G. A. Parkyns, Bart., Lloyds.
Sir Edwin Pearson, F.R.S., Wimbledon.
Robert A. Routh, Esq., Chairman of the English and Australian Copper Company.
Adam Scholes, Esq., Cleveland Gardens, Hyde Park.
William Tabor, Esq., Director Imperial Bank, Brentwood, Essex.
W. H. Thornthwaite, Esq., Director Protector Assurance Company.
Charles Tyler, Esq., Holloway.

Local Committee.

Jeejeebhoy Jehangeer, Esq.

Bankers.

London.—The Union Bank of London.

The Bank grants Drafts on London at the current rate of exchange, and is prepared to negociate Bills payable in Great Britain. The Bank also discounts Local Bills, &c. and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 2 per cent per annum will be allowed on daily Balances exceeding 300, but not exceeding 50,000 Rupees unless by special agreement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The following rates of Interest will be allowed:—
Subject to 3 months' notice of withdrawal 3 per cent per annum.
„ 6 „ „ „ 5 „
„ 12 „ „ „ 6 „

If the Deposit be taken in the Bank's Draft on England, the notice of withdrawal will be dispensed with.

Notice of changes in the rate of Interest will be given by advertisement only.

COMMISSION.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge for constituents. Commission will be charged as follows:—

On purchase or sale of Securities ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ¼ per cent.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody ¼ per cent.

Any further information as to the rules of business, &c., may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours......10 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays ......10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 16th November 1865. P. H. HOWLETT, Manager

THE SCINDE, PUNJAB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL.—ONE MILLION STERLING.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£750,000.

HEAD OFFICE—80, KING WILLIAM STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Branches in India.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Lahore, Umritsur, and Calcutta, (others in course of being opened.)

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland and Ireland, at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London .... at 6 months' sight 2 rupee.
„ 4 „ 2s. „
„ 3 „ 2s. „
„ 1 „ 2s. 0⅛d. „
„ on Demand „ 2s. 0⅛d. „
On Scotland and Ireland on Demand 2s. 0d. „
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent. } 1s. 11½d. „

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on Demand, if not less than Rs. 1,000 2 per cent. per annum.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits at 3 months' notice 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ „ 4 „
„ 12 „ „ 6 „

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Draft without charge.

If to be paid in India a commission will be charged at ¼ per cent.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody a ¼ per cent. will be made.

On the sale or purchase of Government or other Securities ¼ percent.

Any further information as to rules of business may be obtained on application at the office, or by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

T. G. YOUNG, Manager.

Church Lane Street, Bombay, 6th Nov. 1865.

THE BOMBAY CITY BANK (LIMITED).—*Incorporated under Acts XIX of 1857 and VII. of 1865 by the Legislative Council of India.*—CAPITAL: SEVENTY-FIVE LACS OF RUPEES (£750,000) in 30,000 SHARES OF RUPEES 250 (£25) EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

RUDOLPH AHLERS, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Volkart Brothers.)
ROBERT T. PRICE, Esq., (Messrs. Roper, Price & Co.)
BHUGHWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq.
TRIBHOWUNDASS JUGJEEVUNDASS, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS. { The Bank of England. The Bank of London.

Paris Bankers.

HOTINGUER & Co

Messrs. KELLY, HORE, [illegible] MANISTY

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY, No. 2, CHURCHGATE STREET.

BRANCHES { London.—J. R. R. Davison, Esq., Agent. Calcutta.—Henry J. Leitch, Esq., do.

The Bank grants Drafts on the Bank of London and Messrs Hotinguer & Co. at the following current rates of Exchange:—

Bills on London at 6 months' sight 1s. 11¾d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 1s. 11½d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 1s. 11d. do.
On Demand 1s. 10¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank is making arrangements for granting Drafts on China.

Current Accounts.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Daily Balances if not less than Rupees 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000 unless otherwise specially arranged.

Fixed Deposits.

Subject to 3 months' notice 4 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 5 „
„ 12 „ 7 „

Discounts, Loans, &c.

The Bank discounts local Bills and Hoondies and grants Loans on Government and other approved Securities.

Commission.

The Bank will receive Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, for constituents.

Commission will be charged as follows:—
On purchase or Sale of Securities ... ... ¼ per cent.
On realizing Interest or Dividends ... ... ¼ „
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody. ¼ „

Any further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the Bank or on application, by letter, to the Manager.

By order of the Board,

Bombay, 7th April 1865. DAVID MCCULLOCH, Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

OFFICE—20, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £10[illegible]
Manager.—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary.—J. C. STEWART, Esq.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, [illegible], Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1½d. per Rupee.
4 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¾d. „
3 do. ... ... at 2s. 0½d. „
2 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. „
1 do. ... ... at 2s. 0¼d. „
On Demand (Head Office) .... at 2s. 0½d. „

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 25th October 1865. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)

HEAD OFFICE ....CALCUTTA.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........ONE MILLION STERLING.
PAID-UP CAPITAL ....£250,000.
[illegible]KING PAID UP...............£250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

FERDINAND SCHILLER, Esq., of Messrs. Borradaile, Schiller & Co.
WILLIAM ANDERSON, Esq., of Messrs. Gordon, Stuart & Co.
GEORGE MILLER BLACKER, Esq., of Messrs. Hoare, Miller & Co.
CHARLES ESTCOURT CRESSWELL, Esq., of Messrs. William Moran and Co.
DOORGACHURN LAW, Esq., of Messrs. Prawnkissen, Law & Co.
HEERALALL SEAL, Esq., Zemindar.
P. P. SEIN, Esq., Merchant.
M. RUSTOMJEE, Esq., Merchant.

LONDON BOARD.

W. S. FITZWILLIAM, Esq., (late Member of the Supreme Legislative Council of India, Director of Land Mortgage Bank of India.)
SIR JOHN P. GRANT K. C. B. (late Lieut.-Governor of Bengal.)
E. W. WINGROVE, Esq., (late of Calcutta, Chairman of Union Bank of Ireland.)

London Bankers

The Bank of England,
and
London, and Westminster Bank.

Offices in London .... No. 12, Fenchurch Street.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Bills on London, and the following are the present rates of Exchange:—

6 months' sight .... at 2s. 0d. per rupee.
3 do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. „
On Demand .... at 1s. 11½d. „

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

The Bank opens Current Deposit Accounts and allows Interest thereon at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Balances of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits, and allows Interest thereon as follows:—

On Deposits subject to 10 days' notice of withdrawal per cent.
„ „ 3 months' 4
„ „ 6 „ 5
„ „ 12 „ 7

On Deposits subject to ten days' notice of withdrawal on either side the Bank allows Interest at two per cent. below the Bank of Bombay's minimum rate of discount rising and falling therewith, but never exceeding 5 per cent or falling below 2 per cent. The rate allowed at present is 5 per cent.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agent National Bank of India (Limited), who will be glad to afford any further information respecting the Bank's terms of business.

By order of the Directors,
JAMES WINDRAM, Agent.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 8th August 1865.

THE BHATTIA FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION (LIMITED).

ધી ભાટીઆ ફીનાનશીઆલ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

Capital Rs. 80,00,000, [illegible] Lacs, in 90,000 Shares, of Rs 400 each (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

Mooljee Meghjee, Esq.,—*Chairman.*
Shamjee Jadowjee, Esq.
Kessowjee Waghjee, Esq.
Gorejee Ludha, Esq.
Jaitha Varia, Esq.
Doongersey Gopalee, Esq.
[illegible]—Royal Bank of India.
[illegible]—Messrs. Kelly, Hore, and Manisty.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum allowed on Daily Balances of Rupees 300 to 50,000.

Interest is not allowed on Balances of more than Rupees 50,000 [illegible] special arrangement.

DEPOSITS.

The Association will receive money on Deposit as follows:—
[illegible] Deposits for 1 month certain ? per cent per annum.
3 months' [illegible] 6
6 [illegible]

[illegible] with the Association for longer periods on [illegible]

[illegible] with Interest at fixed [illegible] either pers[illegible] to the Ma[illegible] A. M. to [illegible]

GRAND FINANCE COMPANY (LIMITED)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 1,00,00,000 in 20,000 shares of Rs 500 each. (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)

Board of Directors.

T. C. Hayllar, Esq., *Chairman.*
Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel, Esq.
Callianjee Sewjee, Esq.
Pragjee Damodhur Esq.
Purboodass Pransewundass, Esq.

Manager.—Pestonjee Dadabhoy Wadia, Esq.

Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland, and Peile.

Bankers.—Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China

The Association will make advances repayable with interest at fixed terms, or by instalments upon the security.

1st. Of landed Estate, first class House Property, and real Property of all descriptions and tenures.

2nd. Of Government Stocks, Railway Debentures, Shares of Public Company, &c.

3rd. Of Rates, Dues, Assessments, &c. imposed under sufficient legal authority.

The Association effects the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares on Commission on behalf of residents in Bombay, up country, or in England, and undertakes the safe custody of Government Paper, Scrip, and Share Certificates, &c., drawing the Pay, Interest or Dividends accruing thereon.

Bank and other First Class Paper discounted. Deposits received for fixed periods.

Present Rates:
For 3 months 5 per cent. per annum.
„ 6 „ 6 „ „
„ 9 „ 7 „ „
„ 12 „ 8 „ „

And for other and longer periods as may be agreed on.

Office hours—10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

All communications to be addressed to the Manager either personally or by letter (in English or any of the Vernacular languages.)

By order,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY, Manager.

Bomba 21st January 18

THE BOMBAY AND KATTIAWAR FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL ASSOCIATON (LIMITED).

Capital Rs.100,00,000 (Rupees One Crore) in 25,000 Share of Rs. 400 each, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.

Board of Directors.

Sucaramjee Luxamonjee, Esq., Chairman.
Aga Ali Akbar bin Haji Mahomed Tuckey Cazrani, Esq.
Bhugwantrao Ramchandrajee, Esq.
Shri Bhugwandass Soonderjee Veerjee, Esq.
Bankers.—The Agra and Masterman's Bank, Ltd.
Solicitors.—Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.

Deposits.

Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed on Current Deposits of not less than Rs. 500 and not more than Rs. 50,000.

Interest at the following rates is allowed on fixed deposits for the present:—

For 3 months .... 5 per cent.
„ 6 „ .... 6 „
„ 9 „ .... 7 „
„ 12 „ .... 8 „

And for longer periods according to special agreement.

LOANS.

The Association will advance Loans on Land, Bank Stock and other approved Securities at current rates of interest.

EXCHANGE.

The Association will discount approved Bills and Hoondies, and will grant Drafts and Hoondies on Porebunder, Veravul, Mangrole and Rajkote.

COMMISSION.

The Association will take charge of Government and other Paper, Bank and Land Shares, &c., &c., for safe custody, and receive the interest and other monies accruing thereon free of charge. A commission of ½ per cent., however, will be charged on withdrawal of such papers from the custody of the Association.

A *Credit Industriel* Department will be opened shortly.

Further particulars may be learnt by applying personally or by letter (in English or any of the vernaculars) to the undersigned.

By order of the Directors,
SAMUEL LAVILLE, Secretary.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th April 1865.

SEEDS.—Genuine English Seeds direct from the growers. SUTTON AND SONS, Seed Growers, Reading, England, are constantly shipping Seeds, properly packed, to arrive in good condition.

July 17, 1863, from G. MORRISON, Esq., Superintendent of the Government and Oudh Agricultural and Horticultural Society's Gardens, Lucknow.

"I received some Vegetable Seeds, also some Flower seeds from your firm some 18 months ago, and they turned out first-rate."

Sutton and Sons require prepayment for export orders, or reference to a London Banker.

Priced Lists post free on application to SUTTON AND Co. Seed Growers, Reang

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UXBRIDGE HOUSE.

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, &c.,

No. 7, Clare Road, Byculla,

HAS just opened and has now on view a large and varied assortment of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, consisting of

BONNETS.—Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crepe, Blonde, &c. from Rs. 16 to Rs. 45.

DITTO.—Crinoline and Plain Straw, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 8 to Rs 30.

HATS for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed, from Rs. 6 to Rs. 25.

DITTO for Boys and Girls, trimmed and untrimmed, in great variety, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 24.

HOODS for Infants, in Satin and Cashmere, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

INFANTS' CLOAKS in Cashmere and Muslin, richly trimmed, with embroidery, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 45.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' PELISSES AND BLOUSES in Piqué and Cashmere for Out-door wear, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

DRESSING GOWNS for Ladies, ready made, in Mull Muslin, Piqué and Foulard, richly trimmed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 90.

ROYAL SANDRINGHAM FRILLING, for Ladies' and Childrens' under linen, of all widths.

INFANTS' CAP FRONTS, trimmed, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8 each.

INFANTS' RICHLY EMBROIDERED JACONET CAPES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 16 each.

BALL DRESSES.—Very elegant and in the newest styles, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 65.

GARNITURES OF FLOWERS, with Gold and Silver Birds, Insects &c., mixed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 60.

HEAD DRESSES, of Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, interspersed with Gold and Silver Ornaments, Cords, &c., from Rs. 12 to Rs. 35.

GOLD COMBS, PINS, VENETIAN DAGGERS, VENETIAN COMBS for the hair, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 each.

HANDKERCHIEFS, real lace of finest quality, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

RICH FANCY FANS, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 each.

OPERA CLOAKS, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 69.

BELT RIBBONS, in all colours, from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 2-8.

Crystal, Gold, Silver and Swansdown TRIMMINGS for Ball Dresses.

FANCY SASHES, in all Colours, for Ball Dresses, richly trimmed, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 27.

BLACK VELVET AND SILK BELTS, trimmed, from Rs. 7 to Rs. 48.

BODDICES, in Black and White Lace, Muslin, Grenadine, Brussels Net, &c., from Rs. 8 to Rs. 35.

MANTLES, for Ladies, in Black, White, Yak, and Maltese Lace, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150.

WHITE, COLOURED and BLACK SILK MANTLES, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 65.

TUNICS, in Black and White Lace, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 90.

FLOUNCES, in Black and White lace, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60.

SHAWLS in Black and White Lace and Grenadine, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 75.

NET.—Black and White, Figured, Spotted and Plain, from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per yard.

MANTLES, for Ladies going home, from Rs. 23 to Rs. 35.

BERTHES, for Ball Dresses, ready made, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 each.

SASHES, in Black, White and Coloured Silk, with Swiss Belts attached, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 28.

BUCKLES, in Gold, Silver, Crystal, Enamel, Coral, &c., from Rs. 6 to Rs. 24.

PETTICOATS, for Ladies, flounced and embroidered, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 25 each.

CRINOLINES.—White and Striped Coloured, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 18.

CORSETS.—Ladies' Stays and Riding Belts of every description, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12.

SATIN.—Rich White and Black, from Rs. 4½ to Rs. 7½ per yard.

SILKS.—Black, White, and Coloured Glacé, from Rs. 3½ to Rs. 6½.

MOIRE ANTIQUES.—Black, White, and Coloured from Rs. 100 to Rs 150 per Dress.

BROCHE SILKS of all Colours, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per yard.

TULLE.—Black, White and Coloured, from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 4 per yard.

CREPES.—Areophene Black, White, and Coloured, at Rs. 2/8 per yard.

PARASOLS, *in great variety*, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 18 each.

MUSLINS.—White, Black and Coloured French Muslins, from Annas 12 to Rs. 2 per yard.

DITTO.—Striped and Plain White Grenadine, from Re. 1 to Rs. 3 per yard.

GRENADINE MUSLINS, from Rs. 11 to Rs. 15 per Dress.

MUSLINS, Embroidered Grenadine and Book Muslin Dresses, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 35 per Dress.

BRILLIANTS.—White and Coloured for Ladies' Dressing Gowns, from Re. 1 to Rs. 1-8.

DORIAS and WHITE MUSLINS, from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.

JACONETS and LINING MUSLINS, from 8 Annas, to 1 Rupee per yard.

PIQUE, White and Maize, at Rs. 2-8 per yard.

PARAMATTA, ALPACCA, and CREPE.

COLLARS and SLEEVES, in Black Crepe Sets, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 7 per Set.

GINGHAMS and Half Mourning Muslins, from 12 Annas to Re. 1 per yard.

GRENADINES, Black Silk, and Muslin for Dresses.

LADIES' SILK STOCKINGS, Black and White, from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per pair.

FRIZETTES and PADS for the Hair, from Rs. 1½ to Rs. 3 each.

CACHE PEIGNE, studded with Beads Gilt, &c., from Rs. 2 to Rs. 5.

PLAITS of HAIR in various Shades, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 18.

COLLARS and CUFFS *in great variety*, in linen, muslin, lace, &c., from Rs 2-8 to Rs. 25.

MALTESE LACE.—Collars and Cuffs Sets, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15.

VELVETS.—Plaids, Ribbons and Velvets in great variety.

KID GLOVES.—Ladies' and Gents', White, Black, and Coloured.

JET ORNAMENTS.—Consisting of Brooches, long Earrings, Bracelets, Pins, Chains, and Necklets.

JACQUETTES.—Ladies' Black Cloth, Silk and Llama, loose Jacquettes, for House wear, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 45.

PALETOTS, in rich Black Silk, handsomely trimmed with Pasmenterie and Lace, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 95 each.

CIRCULARS in Black and White Yak Lace, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 115 each.

GRENADINE EVENING DRESSES, from Rs. 13 to Rs. 35.

MANTLE in White Gossamer, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 65 each.

TARLATAN, White and Coloured, from Re 1 to Rs. 1-8 per yard.

SKIRTS, for Ladies' Dresses (ready made) handsomely trimmed, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 49.

JACQUETTES, in lace and muslin, trimmed, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25 each.

LADIES' NECKTIES in ribbon trimmed, jet and steel, Rs. 3-8 each.

VEILS, Embroidered Tulle for Brides, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Do. Rich Lace, Tulle for Brides, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 130

Do. Black and White Tulle Veils studded with Gold Stars and Pearls, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 each.

HANDKERCHIEFS, for Mourning, with French Hem and Black Border, from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 each.

PRINTS and CHINTZES in all Colours, from 12 Annas to Re. 1 per yard.

CAPS FOR BOYS, in Straw, with Leather Peaks, from Rs. 5 to Rs. 6.

CRYSTAL, Steel, Gold, Cord and Pasmenterie, TRIMMINGS in great variety.

SWANSDOWN for Ball Dresses, at Rs. 1-8 per yard.

TULLE RUCHE with Gold, ready for Ball Dresses, at Rs. 1-8 per yard.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, MUSLIN and JACONET Edgings and Insertions, LINENS, THREAD, BUTTONS, WHALEBONE, &c., &c., &c.

[illegible]DING and MOURNING [illegible] carefully and expeditiously attended to [illegible] from [illegible] accompanied with a ref[illegible]

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—TWO PRINTING MACHINES.—One Double Crown Size, the other smaller and suitable for Jobbing. Fitted with gear to work either by steam or hand. Will be sold a bargain, and can be seen in work daily at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ON SALE, at the Office of the undersigned, a new medium sized BROUGHAM, by Windover.
CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

FOR SALE, a quantity of Canvas, Rope, Cordage, Twine, and other Stores. Apply to
W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, about 115 Tons of WELSH RAILS, 65 lbs. to the yard, bored for fish plates. Apply to W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, FRESH PARMESAN CHEESE IN CUT.—BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY has this morning exposed for sale, by retail, a very good and fresh Parmesan CHEESE; just arrived by the last Overland Mail, at Rs. 1-4 per pound. Apply to
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent,
Next to Book and Tract Society, Esplanade.
Bombay, 14th December 1865.

FOR SALE, the property of a Gentleman leaving India—

A 4-seated OPEN CARRIAGE, by KESTERTON, imported last March.

A 4-seated circular fronted BROUGHAM, by KING, imported 12 months ago.

A pair of superior GREY CARRIAGE HORSES, 15 hands high.

Do. do. do. do. 14 hands high. Apply at the Office of Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS.

FOR SALE, at the Adelphi Hotel, a DOUBLE SEATED BROUGHAM, with circular front, nearly new; also a Grey Arab HORSE (5 years old), with silver mounted Harness.

FOR SALE, ex Troop ship *Agamemnon* from London:—

York Ham.
Berkley Cheese.
Compressed Preserved Vegetables.
Butter in 7lbs. Jar.
Preserved Potatoe.
Dessicated Milk.
Essence of Raspberry, Oranges, &c.
Best Lavender Water.
Apply to Messrs. COWASJEE and MANECKJEE,
No. 18, Meadow Street.

VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—MR. CHEESEMAN having resigned his appointment as Manager of the Company, the Directors have much pleasure in announcing that the services of one of the most experienced Veterinary Surgeons in the Presidency have been engaged from 1st instant, and that the Company are now prepared to undertake THE TREATMENT OF SICK HORSES, THE GRANTING OF CERTIFICATES OF SOUNDNESS, AND THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF HORSES ON COMMISSION.

All letters should be addressed to the MANAGER, VETERINARY AND LIVERY STABLE COMPANY LIMITED), Byculla.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

400 whole Barrels and 200 half Barrels best Kiln dried Flour.

200 Barrels Fine Cabin Biscuits, both imported from England ex *City of Delhi*; also 6 Fine English Leather Hose with Brass Rivetes and Couplings, brand new, each in length sixty feet complete, packed in kegs.

Tennent's and Ind Coop's Beer and Porter in quarts and pints.

1st quality Hennessy's and Martell's Brandy.

100,000 Feet 1 inch Deal Boards; also 30 sides best English Bacon. Apply immediately to
CURSETJEE and EDULJE, DUBASH.
Forbes Street, 19th Dec. 1865.

ROSSELET & Co., Bombay, Chronometer Makers and Importers of English and Foreign WATCHES and JEWELLERY of all kinds and descriptions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
PATECK
BENOIT
COURVOISIER FRERES } Celebrated Gold and Silver Watches.

and for some other English and French Watch Manufacturers.

GOLD PRIZE MEDALS have been given to their Watches, manufactured by the Swiss head firm, at the International Exhibitions of London and Paris, in the years 1851 and 1855.

A large (THE LARGEST AND NEWEST STOCK IN BOMBAY) assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hunters, and open-faced WATCHES with the latest improvements and manufactured on appreciated and durable principles, warranted the best made Watches imported into this country, and specially made for the climate.

A NICE STOCK OF SUNDRY GOODS—
PIPES.
[illegible]CS.
TOYS.
WALKING STICKS.
Of most handsome workmanship.
CHINESE IVORY AND TORTOISE SHELL WARE.
CHINESE LAQUERED WARE.
CHINESE PORCELAIN TEA AND COFFEE SETS.
PERFUMERY, &c.
Watches, Clocks, and Musical Boxes carefully repaired

J. NEUBERG, General Importer of English and Foreign Goods, invites an inspection of the choice additions ex *Oberon, Defiant* and *Cospatrick* that he his recently made to his stock, viz:

Toys, a great variety, of which a new kind of Mechanical Dolls deserves special mention.

Willow Baskets, a large assortment.

Bohemian Glass Ware and *Porcelain*, excellent assortment of the latest style, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Card Baskets, &c., Butter Cups, Scent Bottles.

Perfumery and *Fancy Soap*, by Rimmel.

Eau de Stutt-gart, a much sweeter perfume than Eau de Cologne.

Lozenges by Coward, a great variety.

[illegible] and Slippers, finished and in outline.

Counter-Panes, of single and double widths.

Wall Papers of very handsome designs.

Goglets, and *Jugs*, porous, for speedily cooling water.

Reading Lamps, with Milk Glass Shades and apparatus for excluding the wind.

Table Cloths, Table Napkins, Bathing and *Washing Towels*, of various sizes and of the best workmanship.

Trichinopoly Cheeroots, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and Havanna shape.

Ten per cent. discount allowed on all fancy Goods, for Cash payment.

Mr. N. receives new Goods from Europe monthly.

A COFFEE MACHINE for making Coffee for 100 persons, with Coffee Roaster and Mill. Price Rs. 250.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

PIANOS—Solid mahogany, 7 octaves, by Shiedmayer of Stuttgart, made expressly for this climate, and perfect in tone and finish.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

QUININE.—Received a fresh supply of Quinine; the genuineness of which has been fully established. Rs. 5 per ounce. Very considerable discount allowed if taken in large quantities
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN.—DAMASK TABLE LINEN of the finest texture, just unpacked, ex *Oberon*. Damask Table Cloths of various dimensions, to dine from 6 to 24 persons, and Damask Table Napkins of all sizes and qualities. Also Bathing Towels, 50 by 32 inches.
23, Byculla. J. NEUBERG.

GRAEFENBERG SARSAPARILLA COMPOUND.—*From page 266 of the Manual of Health.* This elegant and unequalled fluid extract of SARSAPARILLA is offered to the public as combining immeasurably greater efficiency than any other Sarsaparilla preparation of this or any other country. It is prepared on an entirely new plan, by which all the delicate properties are obtained in their highest excellence. The inert feculent matter which encumbers all other Sarsaparillas is entirely left out by this process.

It is put up in small bottles of the highest possible concentration, as is evidenced by the smallness of the dose—a small teaspoonful. In short it is MEDICINE. No starch, gums, or molasses is added to give it apparent body. It is also purely vegetable. It is therefore the best and really the cheapest Sarsaparilla before the public.

As an alterative medicine it possesses the greatest power, promoting those changes in the system by which the generation of unhealthy taints and humors is slowly but permanently checked and the impurities removed.—It has also great restorative power.

Among the diseases for which this Sarsaparilla is sovereign we name—General Debility, Dyspepsia, and Costiveness; all cutaneous Diseases, Ulcers, Swellings &c.; Scrofula, Scurvy, Cancers &c., Syphilitic taints, and mercurial diseases, Female complaints, Consumption, Liver Complaint, &c.—Price Rs. 2 and 4 annas per Bottle. Apply to McCOMBIE AND SONS.

MRS. CARROLL,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,

21, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, BYCULLA,

HAS just received a varied assortment of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY, to which she begs to invite attention.

Bonnets for Ladies in Silk and Tulle.
Bonnets in Straw and Crinoline, white and black, trimmed and untrimmed.
Hats for Ladies, trimmed and untrimmed.
Hoods in Silk and Cashmere, and Cloaks for Infants.
Muslin Robes for ditto.
Trimmings in Straw, &c, for Ladies' and Children's Hats.
Nickerbocker Suits for Boys.
Dresses, ready-made, for Girls.
Muslin Garibaldies, Lace Jackets, and Black Silk and Lace Boddices.
Black and white Lace Shawls and Mantles.
Organdi Muslin Robes.
Rich French white Skirts.
Horse Hair Petticoats, and Crinolines and French Collapsing Jupons.
Children's Skeleton Hoops.
Riding Belts, Brighton and French embroidered and ventilating Corsets.
Stockings for Ladies and Children.
Handkerchiefs, Hem stitched and worked Borders.
Boots, black Kid Leather and Cashmere, for Ladies and Children.
White Satin Shoes for Ladies.
Collars and Sleeves, and Cuffs and Collars for Ladies.
Black and White Glace Silks and coloured Silk Dress Pieces, Moire Antiques, &c.
Muslin Insertion and Edging.
Festoon Lace, Bugle Lace Trimmings, and Bugle Gymps or Dresses.
Buckles and Fancy corded Ribbon Waist Belts.
Best Paris Kid Gloves for Ladies—white, black and colored.
Paletots in black Silk, neatly trimmed.
Bijou Ties for Ladies, with Brooch Pin attached.
Bonnet and Velvet Ribbons.
Frizettes, Hair Pads, and Hair Pins.
Flowers, Feathers, Ostrich Plumes.
Marabout and other Fancy Feathers.
Cap Fronts for Ladies' Bonnets and Infants.
Bonnet Falls and Veils in Tulle and Lace for Brides.
Head Dresses, Bridal and Flower Wreaths.
Fashionable Hair Nets in Pearls and Gold a[illegible] Drops.
Ladies' Back and Children's Forehead Combs.
Also a choice assortment of Perfumery, Hair P[illegible] Fancy Metal Puff Boxes, Hair Pomades, Cos[illegible] Fancy Toilet Soaps, Sand Balls, Bar Soap.
Wedding and Mourning orders ca[illegible]
Hats and [illegible] cleaned [illegible]

NOTICE.—Messrs. BADHAM & COMPANY Hosiers, Glovers and General Warehousemen will open on the ground-floor of Apollo House, Apollo and Marine Streets, Bombay, on the 1st proximo.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Comprising every kind and make of Cotton; Merino and Silk Socks, Silk and Knickerbocker Stockings.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Comprising every make of under vests including the India Gauze, "a la Thresher and Glennys."

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

Comprising every kind of Drawers with Broad Belt Bands stronglyr ecommended for corpulent men; Silk and Cotton Bathing Drawers.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Comprising every kind of Kid Gloves for Gentlemen. Make Systeme "Jouvin" best French Kid.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Comprising every kind of Military, Dogskin, Tan Cape Cloth and Tread Gloves.

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

Comprising an immense Stock of all the new Scarves and Ties; White Cambric Ties for evening wear.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

Comprising the Alpha and Zephyr White Shirt, Universally worn throughout India. Price Rs. 40, 50, 60. Dress Rs. 70 per dozen.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

Comprising Badham's Silk and Wool. The original manufacturer's, and universally worn in Tropical Climates. The Cashmere; Silk: and all Wool Shirts. Flannel thoroughly shrunk by us in England, Coloured French Cambric Shirts Rs. 65 per dozen.

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

Comprising the Regent, Dux, India, the fashionable Military Collar now worn at home, and various kinds of Fancy and other Collars.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

Comprising Ellwood's Helmets and Oxonian Hats, Lincoln and Bennett's Black Silk Hats, Christy's newly invented Melton Hat, Christy's Tweed and Straw Hats.

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

Comprising Hand Coat Bags, Portmanteaus, Overland, Trunks, Courier Bags, Hat Cases, Leather Collar Boxes, Silk Umbrellas, Railway Rugs and Mauds' with Straps.

BRACE, BELT, AND HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT.

Comprising Guyot's French Brace, Berlin, and Cantab: Belts of various kinds; Sponges in Bags. Cambric Hankerchiefs, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30. Colored Bordered Hemstitched French Cambric and Surat Hankerchiefs.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN.

Cotton Sheeting, Pillow Cases; Damask Linen Table Covers; White and Brown Turkish Towels, Gold Studs of various kinds, &c., &c.

TERMS CASH.

Mofussil orders should be accompanied by a remittance to ensure despatch. Orders will be registered for the first proximo.

BADHAM & Co., General Warehousemen, Apollo House, Bombay, Calcutta and Simla Manufactory, Coburg Road Old Kent Road, London.
14th November 1865.

BENSON'S WATCHES,

CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.

J. W. BENSON, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON, E.C. (Established 1749), Watch and Clock Maker by Warrant of Appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, has fitted up extensive Workshops with steam machinery for the production of Clocks and Timepieces of every description.

WATCHES;

adapted for every class, climate, and country. Wholesale and Retail. Chronometers, Duplex, Levers, Horizontal, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, and Chronographs, at £2 10s. to 200 Guineas.

CLOCKS;

Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom, Bracket, Carriage, Church, Turret, Stable or Office, at £1 1s. to 1,000 Guineas

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"The movements are of the finest quality which the art of horology is at present capable of producing."—*Illustrated London News*, November 8, 1862.

"Some of them are of great beauty; and if the English watch-trade only follow up with the same spirit and success this first attempt to compete with foreigners in decorative watches, there seems to be no reason why we should not get the trade entirely into our own hands."—*Times*, June 23, 1862.

BENSON'S 4-GUINEA LONDON-MADE PATENT LEVER WATCH,

Capped and Jewelled, strong Silver Cases, made in four sizes, from 1½ to [illegible] inches in diameter. This Watch is suitable for everybody, and is without doubt the best, cheapest, and most accurate Watch manufactured in this country.

BENSON'S £2 10s. HORIZONTAL WATCH,

Jewelled, &c., strong Silver Cases, 1½ to 2 inches in diameter. A sound and useful Watch.

BENSON'S 5-GUINEA LADY'S GOLD WATCH,

Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the late improvements, combined with a rich artistically engraved case and dial, making it a model of elegance.

BENSON'S 6-GUINEA GENTLEMAN'S GOLD WATCH,

Horizontal movement, Jewelled in four holes, and all the late improvements, with [illegible] white enamelled dial, and elegantly engraved or engine-turned [illegible]

BENSON'S INDIAN WATCH,

a London made, Patent detached Lever Watch, Jewelled in four holes, with Compensating Balance, keeps accurate time in any climate. Price, in strong Silver Case, £11 11s. Gold Cases, £25.

BENSON'S EXACT WATCH,

Constructed expressly to resist the action of extremes of temperature, Silver Cases, £21 and £25; Gold Cases, £30 and £35.

A PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET

of Watches, Clocks, and Chains, descriptive of every construction of Watch made, with prices from which Wholesale and Retail buyers can select, post free for six Stamps. Also a catalogue of Silver and Electroplate, containing 300 Illustrations, post free for 12 Stamps. *Copies can be inspected at the Office of this paper.* All orders should be accompanied by a remittance.

J. W. BENSON, having made arrangements with numerous Manufacturers of every description of Goods, residing in England, France, Switzerland, and Germany, will undertake commissions to purchase and ship to all parts of the world their productions at the manufacturers' prices, charging the usual commission upon the amount of order.

J. W. BENSON, Maker of the Great Clock for the Exhibition, 1862, [illegible] of the Chronograph Dial, by which was timed "The Derby" of 1863, 1864, and 1865. Prize Medallist, Class 33, and Honourable Mention, Class 15.

LUDGATE HILL LONDON.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, (with immediate possession) a comfortable and airy BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Mr. G. M. STEWART. Apply to TAPIDASS VURJDASS.
Victoria Buildings, Borah Bazar.

TO LET, several OFFICES in a business part of the Fort,—large and small. Apply to
N. SORABJEE & Co.,
11, Forbes St. House and Commission Agents.

TO LET, a large cool and airy ROOM, not far from the Court House. Very suitable for a Barrister. Apply to RUSTOMJEE DOSSABHOY, No. 5, Forbes Street.

TO BE LET,—A Good Godown. Apply to JAMES W. WRIGHT & Co.,
Bombay, September 1865 1, Church Lane.

THE FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA AND CHINA have several large OFFICES and GODOWNS to let in the new building, now in course of erection by Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Esq., at the Elphinstone Circle, opposite Messrs. Forbes and Co. Particulars may be learned on application at the Office.
Bombay, 31st October 1865.

TO BE LET, a large good GODOWN. Apply to HORMUSJEE EDULJEE at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

TO BE LET, an Upper-Storied BUNGALOW, facing the Sea at Cumballa, near to Mr. Cawasjee Jehangeer Readymoney's Bungalow. For particulars, apply to the undersigned.
MACFARLANE & GREEN.

TO LET, for three years certain, a commodious BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, No. 104, next to Major CHITTY'S. For Rent &c. apply on the premises.

TO BE LET, a suitable OFFICE situated in Medow Street, Rent Rs 250 per month. Apply to
JOHN CLOVER & Co.

TO BE LET, the Offices on the second floor of 24, Rampart Row, lately occupied by Mr. BINKS. Apply at the Joint Stock Corporation.

TO LET, GODOWNS at the Victoria Bunder. Apply at the Office of the United Victoria and Colaba Reclamation and Pier Company, Colaba.
3rd October 1865.

TO LET.—(With immediate entry.)—The THIRD FLOOR of the House No. 17, in Church Street, lately occupied by Messrs. THOMAS RANDALL & Co. Also, the FIRST FLOOR of the same House, lately occupied by the Indian Peninsula, London, and China Bank Rooms may be separately let if required. Apply to MR. NUSSERWANJEE BYRAMJEE, Secretary, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, Hornby Row.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.—The undersigned issue POLICIES at current rates on Property in Bombay and the Mofussil.
PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

THE COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL £2,500,000 (FULLY SUBSCRIBED).
19, Cornhill, London.
Marine Branch, 5 Royal Exchange Avenue.
Agents in Bombay for Fire and Marine Branches.
Messrs. FRAMJEE SANDS & Co.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1846. Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

Edinburgh (Head Office,) 5, George Street.
London, 3, Pall Mall, East.

The Local Board at Bombay are empowered to accept proposals and issue policies without reference to Head Office.

Moderate rates of Premium for India, and liberal conditions as to residence in other parts of the World.

Immediate reduction of Premium to Home Rates on return to Europe, without Medical Certificate.

Premiums received in any part of the World where Agencies have been established, and claims paid at home or abroad.

Annual Revenue of the Company... £135,000
Accumulated Fund............... 485,000
Subsisting Assurances, upwards of.. 3,000,000

[illegible]urther information will be supplied at the Company's [illegible]es and Agencies.

By order [illegible] Directors,
CARDWE[illegible]S & Co.,
[illegible] Board.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY

Established 1838.

For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.

HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,

WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.

CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.

Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.

New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £40,000 per annum in Premiums.

One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.

The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Local Board of Management.

Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.) Merchant.
Lyttleton H. Bayley, Esq., Barrister at Law.

Medical Officer.

Saville M. Pelly, Esq., F.R.C.S., Presidency Surgeon.

Solicitors.

Messrs. Bickersteth, Cleveland and Peile.
Agents.—Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.

Bankers.

The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.

Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.

Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.

Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.

Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly or Monthly.

Assignments of Policies registered without charge.

Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices:—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the whole term of life with Profits; the rates for the non-participating scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

Age.	CIVIL.						MILITARY.					
	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	1
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	2
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	4
50	33	0	0	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	12
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	8

THE SHORT TERM PREMIUMS have recently been materially reduced, and the following examples show the Annual Premiums required for the assurance of Rs. 1,000 for the different periods at the respective Ages:—

Age.	CIVIL.				MILITARY.			
	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.	1 yr.	3 yrs.	5 yrs.	7 yrs.
25	27	28	28	28	34	34	34	35
35	31	32	32	33	36	37	37	37
45	39	40	41	42	42	43	44	45
55	53	55	56	58	54	56	57	59

Half yearly, Quarterly and Monthly payments in proportion.

Annuities and Endowments granted on favourable terms and every description of Life Assurance Business transacted.

For further particulars, forms of Proposal, export Prospectuses, &c., apply to

EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
EDWARD HENRY SEWELL, Secretary.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, [illegible] February, 1865.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

GLASS ICE JUGS, for Champagne and Claret Cup of sizes, 1 quart and 2 quarts.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

FOR SALE, Page and Lofts' PORT WINE, very fine quality, Rs. 23 per dozen quarts, at J. A. BROWN & Co.'s
13, Medow Street.

J. & C. [illegible]TE & CO.'s WINES, as follows:—Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply to GEORGE S. KING & Co.

FOR SALE.—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL'S (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 per Doz.
do. do. do. 29 „
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases qts. Rs. 27 „
„ „ 2 „ pts. 14 „
Old Tom Rs. 20 „

EWART LATHAM & Co.

1st September 8865.

FOR SALE.—Messrs. Nathaniel Johnston & Sons' Superior CLARETS, at the undermentioned greatly reduced prices, to close an account:—

No. 2, a rich Dinner Claret, in Quarts Rs. 21 0 per doz
„ „ Ditto in Pints .... 11 8 „ „
No. 3, a full flavored Do., in Pints ... ... 9 „ „

Apply to LEGGATT & Co., Rampart Row.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned:—

			Rs.
CHAMPAGNE.			
Champagne	Leop. Mayer, Bass	quarts	36
Sillery, superior quality	R. and E. Perrier	quarts	34
Fleur de Sillery	[illegible]llis & Co	quarts	34
Aux deux Medailles	Gust. Gibert	quarts	32
Aux deux Ecussons	do.	quarts & pints	36
Aux Armes de Reims	do.	quarts & pints	28
Champagne Sillery	Ad. Collins	quarts	32
RHENISH AND MOSELLE WINES.			
Sparkling Moselle Muscatel	F. Kehrmann	quarts	30
Do. Hock, Schwarzhofberg choice	do	quarts	36
Do. Johannisberg, choice	do	quarts	36
Do. Hock	do	quarts	30
Still Hock, Hochheim	do	quarts	24
Do. Hock, Marcobrunn	do	quarts	33
Do. Hock, 1857	L. Meyer, Bass	quarts	24
Sparkling Hock	Iodocius Freres & Co	quarts	35
Do. Moselle	do.	quarts	35
CLARETS.			
Chateau Milon	Hy. Hernozant	quarts	16
St. Julien 1856, first quality	Montheuil franc	quarts	30
Chateau Margaux, 1858	first quality do.	quarts	30
Claret in Casks at 4 dozen	Bahlmann & Co		48
Red Hungarian Wine, in Casks	do.		60
BRANDY.			
Champagne Cognac No. 1, H. & C. Balaresque			32
Boonekamp of Maag Bitter		pints	12
Do.		flagons	6

VOLKART BROTHERS.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

	per doz.
Old Amontillado Sherry, in 3 doz. cases, at	Rs. 30
Rhenish Wines, Flower of Moselle, in 1 doz. cases	36
„ Steinberg Cabinet	40
„ Johannisberg	45

GREY & Co.

Bombay, 24th November 1865.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co. have now received their stocks of the above, and will be happy to supply Price Lists on application.

They beg to draw particular attention to the following as having received special approval:—

CHAMPAGNE AND MOSELLE.—These are too well known to require recommendation. The best qualities at Rs. 38 per dozen, pronounced unexceptionable. The other qualities at Rs. 31 and Rs. 26 are better than most found in this market. The Still Braunberger Moselle (Rs. 26,) has been so thoroughly appreciated that orders for it must now stand over till next arrival.

HOCK.—The different qualities of Sparkling and Still Hock are particularly good: they only require to be tried to commend themselves. Sparkling Rs. 38 to Rs 26; Still Rs. 26 per doz. A large Shipment of the latter having been rapidly sold, the indulgence of consumers is requested till the arrival of next invoice.

SHERRIES.—The most fastidious will find a Wine to his taste among those mentioned in Messrs. C. P. & Co's Price Lists. Experienced Sherry drinkers are invited to try the Amontillado. Rs. 36. Amoroso (Rs. 30) used to be a favorite with the old Epicures, it is certainly a beautiful liquor, pale, soft and dry. Those who like a dry nutty Sherry will be greatly pleased with the No. 1 brown seal, at Rs. 26 per doz.

BRANDY.—The best at Rs. 33 is a very fine flavoured Spirit, and is well known to Connoisseurs, Nos. 2 and 3 at Rs. 28 and Rs. 22 have long been favourite Mess Brandies.

RUM, and the other SPIRITS are thoroughly good and the Liqueurs are beyond criticism. Messrs R. & Co. will be glad to send cases of selected samples if desired.
ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co., Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per doz. Rs.
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.	90
Do. Do. Do.	40
Do. „ a Crown	30
Do. „ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Extra, 1st quality	40
Do. do. Pints	21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints	16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co	36
Do. Fine Still Red Seal	[illegible]
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal	23
Do. Do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden, Do.	29
Do. Green Seal	33
Do. Vino Fino	29
Do. Red Seal	37
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	33
Claret Light Capsule	15
Do. Yellow Seal	21
Do. Red Do. Pints	17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts	32
Port, Black Seal	25
Brandy, Vieux	[illegible]
Do. Br[illegible]	[illegible]

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the only good Sauce and applicable to every variety of Dish.

Extract of a Letter from a medical gentleman at Madras to his brother at Worcester, May, 1851:

"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

CAUTION

Lea and Perrins beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated Worcestershire Sauce.

L. and P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the name of L. and P. *forged*.

L. and P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE.

*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London &c. &c.; and by Grocers, and Oilmen universally.

SOUNDY AND Co.,

7, RAMPART ROW.

CHAMPAGNE TAPS.—By screwing the Tap into the cork of a bottle containing Champagne, Soda Water, or other Aerated Beverages, any quantity may be drawn off at pleasure, and what remains in the bottle will not lose its effervescing property. In this manner the contents of the bottle can be taken at pleasure, without extracting the cork, and all waste avoided.

Complete in a morocco case lined with velvet, with Directions for use.

Rs. 10 each—Cash.

7 and 8, Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

LETTER WEIGHERS OR POSTAGE SCALES, with superior brass frame and beam, with bushed centres, warranted balanced. These scales are acknowledged by all who have tried them to be faultless, and are strongly recommended for their style of manufacture.

FIRST SIZE.—Letter Weigher with two distinct sets of Weights, viz., one set to weigh from ¼ ounce to 4 ounces, and one set to weigh from ¼ tola to 8 tolas.

Price of First Size Weigher and two sets of Weights as above, Rs. 12.

SECOND SIZE.—The scale and the stand all of solid brass, with 2 sets of Weights as above, Rs. 15.

7, Rampart Row. SOUNDY & Co.

THE NEW INDIAN AND OVERLAND POSTAGE WEIGHER—FOR INDIAN AND ENGLISH POSTAGE. *Weighing up to 4 tolas Indian, and up to 2 ounces English.* This useful article is made of the best white German Silver. By an ingenious contrivance it is equally suitable for determining weights, both *Indian and English*. It is contained in a small case, which can be carried in a waistcoat pocket, and is warranted to be correct. Price Rs. 4.

SOUNDY & Co.

ENGINEERING REQUISITES.—The undersigned always keep in stock an extensive assortment of the following:—

Parallel Rulers, Brass or Ebony; T. Squares, Pear Tree or Ebony; Drawing Instruments, in cases, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 each; Measuring Tapes (Metallic wove) 50, 66, and 100 feet; Measuring Chains, 50, 66, and 100 feet, with arrows; Patent Vellum Tracing Cloth in Rolls of 24 yards; Double Elephant and Imperial Drawing Paper; Optical Squares in Morocco cases; Napier and Pocket turn in Compasses in cases; Brass Circular Protractors, with and without Vernier; Plotting Scales and offsets in cases complete; Prismatic Compasses in leather sling cases, either with or without tripod stand; Fine-line Pens, Spring Bows; Drawing Pins, Colours, Brushes, and every requisite for Civil Engineer's or Architect's office.

SOUNDY & Co.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & Co.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the [illegible]d instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a case of Wicker Baskets, a few [illegible] of Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Queen's Ware, [illegible] Cash Boxes, Leather Bags, and Jewel Cases, [illegible] Brushes, Wearing Apparel, a double Gun by [illegible] of [illegible] Loaded Walking Sticks, Ruled Account Books, [illegible] Scissors, Plated Carriage Lamps, [illegible]

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay 3rd January 1866.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

By order of the Trustees of Memon A[illegible] Alarucкia.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th inst., at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction a pucka built Dwelling-house, situate without the Fort, in Duncan Row, assessed under Nos. 14 and 15; bounded on the north by Attur Gully, south by the house of Memon Harroon Mohamed, east by Public Street, and on the west by Passage.

For further particulars apply to the Auctioneers.

IMPORTANT TO TRADERS TO ZANZIBAR, PERSIA AND ARABIA.

SALE OF 1,000 RIFLES AND BAYONETS FOR EXPORTATION.

On MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, 50 Zinc lined cases, each containing 20 superior long Enfield Rifles and Bayonets.

The above are lying in the Fort Custom House, and are not allowed to be inspected; they are consequently sold solely for exportation. Samples may be seen at the office of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF CHANDELIERS, WALLSHADES, ARGAND LUSTRES, AND TABLE LAMPS.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a very fine assortment of the above articles, shipped under special order to this place. There are Hanging Lustres of the most beautiful and varied designs of 6, 12 and 24 lights.

There are also very handsome Wall Brackets and Table Lustres, and are adapted for use either with Gas or Candles.

All are hung up and open to inspection at any time.

SALE OF CONTRACTORS' PLANT AND MATERIALS, &c.

N. B.—This sale is postponed to Friday, the 12th instant.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Auction, on FRIDAY, the 12th inst., near the Boree Bunder Station, removed for convenience of sale, the Property of Messrs. WYTHES and [illegible] the remainder of their plant used in the construction of the Thull Ghaut incline, consisting of Contractor's Rails, Bar Iron, Quarry and other Bars, Anvils, Vices, Smiths' Tools of all kinds, blocks, Crabs, Chains, Lifting Jacks, Weighing Machines, Waggon Wheels, Axle Pedestals and Axles, Iron Work for Crabs, also Quarry Traversing and Travelling Cranes, large Iron Buckets, Wood, and Cast Iron, Patent Fuse and a quantity of Contractors' Tools, consisting of Picks, Powras, Sootkees, Square, Round, Chipping and Small Hammers, Crow Bars, Lever, Iron Drill, Steel Bars, Wedges, Vices, Screws, Cross Cut Saws, Augurs, Adzes, Bill Hooks, Cart Chains, Grind Stones, Anvils, Bellows, Brick Moulds, Dumpy Levels and Stand, Teakwood Carts, and sundry other Stores.

Descriptive catalogues are being published, and will be available in a few days.

SALE OF A COMMODIOUS DWELLING-HOUSE AND ABOUT NINE ACRES OF LAND SITUATED AT EGUTPOORA ON THE TOP OF THE THULL GHAUT.

On SATURDAY, the 20th instant, (if not previously disposed of by private contract,) Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bombay, a substantially built Bungalow, surrounded by a well laid out garden, situated at Egutpoora in a healthy and elevated spot, within a short walk of the Railway Station.

N. B.—A plan of the property may be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application to the undersigned.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A few sets Weston's Patent Pulley Blocks, 1, 2, 3, and Tons Socket Wheel, and 36 feet Chain.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

A few casks remaining.

Bombay, 3rd January 1866. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., No. [illegible] Forbes Street.

AN AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BROUGHAM, AND HORSES, &c. AT NO. 8, GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will submit for sale by Public Auction, at her residence, No 8 Grant Buildings, Colaba, the Household Furniture, &c., the property of Mrs. HOWELL (proceeding to England); the same comprises Cut Glass Ware, Dinner and Dessert Sets, Candlesticks, Cruet and Egg Frames, &c., and the Blackwood Furniture, such as Circular and Camp Dining Tables, Sideboard, Sofas, Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Teapoys, Hanging Argand Lamps, Carpets, Square and Cottage Pianofortes, Bagatelle Table, Camp Cots, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Wash-hand Tables, Toilet Glasses, Dispense Articles, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

(If not previously disposed of.)

One English-built double-seated Brougham, with a powerful young Iron Grey Arab Horse and a set of plated mounted English Harness.

One strong Bay Buggy Horse, 4 years old, Saddles, &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PHAETON, HORSE, &c., AT GAUMDAVIE-ROAD, CHOWPATTY.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, Gaumdavie-Road, Chowpatty, the handsome Household Furniture, &c., the property of a Gentleman (proceeded to Europe); the same comprises Cut Glassware, neat Dinner and Dessert Sets, Plated Cruet and Pickle Frames, Candlesticks, Spoons, Forks, and Knives, &c., and the Furniture all carved well-seasoned Blackwood, such as Breakfast Table, Sideboard, Circular Tables with and without Marble Slabs, Conversation Couches, Drawingroom Chairs, Chiffoniers, Teapoys, Pier Tables, Easy Folding Chairs, Bronze Double Light and Single Hanging Argand Lamps, Teapoys, Carved Fourpost Bedstead, Camp Cots, Presses, Dressing and Washhand Tables, Toilet Glasses, China Sugar Jars, Reclining Couches, Time-pieces and Clocks, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles, an Iron Stove, &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One Light Double-seated Phaeton, with a strong Bay Horse, and a set of plated mounted Harness, few Gea[illegible]

One nearly new English-built real Miniature Brougham, with a strong Chesnut Horse, 14-3, with a set of Plated Harness.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

FOR SALE ON COMM[illegible]

One Light English built double [illegible]
Circular Glasses, Drab Silk Lining [illegible]
One light English-built Self [illegible]
Sets of Single and D[illegible]
One Eight-day [illegible]
week and mo[illegible]